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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1429)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	46438
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated **against it.**
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. **Answers** must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर **उसी माध्यम में** लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–**उत्तर** (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को **स्पष्ट रूप** से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Illustrate how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**
उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

Pressure groups are non-governmental voluntary organisations of people promoting their group interests.

Making democracy participatory

- Tribal & dalit groups → help candidates fight elections
  Eg: Bhim Army
- Present demands before government making govt policy participative
  Eg: FICCI & CII on labour reforms
- Women orgⁿ → help make govt policy more gender inclusive Eg: Bhumata Brigade on temple entry
- Involved in formation of laws, govt committees, etc. Eg:

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Responsive

- Raise voice of group members & ~~their~~ present grievances
  Eg: Union of Safai Karamcharis concerned on manual scavenging deaths
- Force govt to take corrective steps
- Help formulate citizen opinion on govt measures & help make it more effient.

The need of the hour is to formulate a designated law to promote & regulate pressure groups and to make them important stakeholder in governance. This will help in achieving Good Governance

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कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explain the significance and controversies, if any, associated with the Article 35A of the Indian constitution. (150 Words) 10 Marks

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A के महत्व और उससे संबद्ध विवादों, यदि कोई हो, की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Recently, parliament passed J&K Reorganisation Act 2019 and abrogated sections of Art 370 including Art 35A.

Signifsance of Art 35 A

(1) Gives rights to J&K ~~parliam~~ assembly to determine "Permanent Residents" of J&K.

(2) Allows certain special privledges to them like :-

- Outsider cannot purchase property in J&K
- ~~Spe~~ Only residents can apply for J&K govt jobs
- Special privledges in govt schemes & scholarships

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Controversy

- Added by a Presidential order in the constitution → unconstitutional
- Against national integrity & unity
- Fuels separation
- Discriminatory for J&K women who loose rights if they marry non J&K man.
- Against Dalit population in Jammu who do not have rights

After the abrogation of Art 35A, efforts must be made to boost investment in J&K & involve all stakeholders in maintaining peace & tranquility.

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3. The ambiguity surrounding lobbying in India is further exacerbated by the country's endemic corruption. In this context, critically examine the case for legalising lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

भारत में लॉबिंग को लेकर विद्यमान अस्पष्टता देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार से और भी गंभीर हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को वैध बनाने के प्रश्न का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lobbying refers to different pressure groups influencing government policy & decisions through various measures like dialogue, money, etc.

Yes it should be legalised	No it should not
(1) Makes governance more participative as various stakeholders are involved.	(1) Only the strong i.e. big corporate will benefit. Poor & marginalised will further be alienated.
(2) Government gets to know the ground realities	(2) Chances of corruption, quid-

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by interaction

(3) Legalised lobbying will make the system more accountable & reduce corruption

(4) It is already prevalent in several countries like USA.

pro-quo are very high.

Eg: Neera Radia tapes

(3) There is already democratic ways where citizens can give their inputs to govt. Eg: my gov

So, ~~need~~ ~~the~~ no need of lobbying.

There are several ~~other~~ better ways, ~~apart from~~ than lobbying, that can be used to make governance more participative. Legalising lobbying will just fuel corruption & nepotism

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4. Independent India adopted a modified version of the Westminster model of government. In this context discuss the commonalities and differences between the political system of India and UK. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

स्वतंत्र भारत ने सरकार की वेस्टमिंस्टर प्रणाली का एक संशोधित संस्करण अपनाया। इस संदर्भ में, भारत और UK की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के मध्य समानताओं और विभेदों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

To give political continuity, India adopted the British model of government after gaining independence.

Commonalities

- Both parliamentary form of government
- Bicameralism
- ~~Both~~ parliament has certain privileges
- Integrated judiciary
- Citizen fundamental rights

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Differences

	Basis	India	Britain
~~(1)~~	~~Constitution~~		
(1)	Constitution	Written	Unwritten
(2)	Polity	Federal	Unitary
(3)	Judiciary	Balance between parliamentary sovereignty & judicial supremacy	Parliament is supreme
(4)	Republic	India is a republic with no hereditary ruler.	Queen/King ↓ hereditary
(5)	Shadow govt	No such system	A well developed shadow council of minister system

India must learn from Britain in certain aspects like ~~codifi~~ codifying privileges & shadow govt system for better governance.

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5. Political parties are an integral part of the democratic set up of India. In the context, discuss the need for strengthening the process of institutionalization of intra-party democracy in political parties in India. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राजनीतिक दल भारत की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अभिन्न अंग हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में अंत: दलीय लोकतंत्र को संस्थागत किए जाने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Intra party democracy refers to the equitable & free participation of ~~all~~ party members in key decision making of the party.

Need

- Will help strengthen grass roots democracy
- Help in fighting nepotism & dynastic politics
- Help people from marginalised sections & women to rise to the top party ranks

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- will help in effective functioning of parties ~~+ ind~~
- Bring transparency in their funding
- Law Commission has recommended it

Challenges

- Dynastic politics ingrained in all parties
- Lack of political will to reform
- Citizen apathy to this key issue

Way forward

- Pass the draft intra party ~~reg~~ democracy bill by Venkatachaliah Committee
- Provide authority to Election Commission to carry out intra party elections in a free & fair manner

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6. It is of paramount importance to ensure that the Election Commission of India (ECI) be fully insulated from political pressure to maintain the purity of elections. In this context, discuss the need to have a relook at the process of appointment and removal of election commissioners to the ECI. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

चुनावों की शुचिता बनाए रखने के लिए यह सुनिश्चित करना सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) राजनीतिक दबाव से पूर्णतया मुक्त रहे। इस संदर्भ में, ECI के निर्वाचन आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति और पदच्युति की प्रक्रिया पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Several political parties levelled allegations ~~as~~ of political interference ~~or~~ in the ~~Election~~ working of EC in the recent 2019 Lok Sabha elections.

Importance of EC

- Backbone of our representative democracy where elections are of prime importance
- Disqualifies candidates & MPs/MLA's for crimes like hate speech, paid news
- Resolves disputes related to party symbols, etc.
- Works towards electoral reforms Eg. Introduction of VVPAT

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Problems with appointment & removal

Appointment	Removal
(1) No qualifications have been prescribed in the Constitution	(1) No bar on post retirement ~~work~~ govt posts ↓ conflict of interest
(2) ~~No govt~~ No role of opposition in appointment	(2) Extremely difficult to remove CEC by impeachment ↓ even if there are charges of corruption.
(3) No ~~a~~ system of parliamentary scrutiny of appointed candidate like that in USA.	(3) Ambiguity on removal of election commissioner.

Way forward

(1) An independent committee consisting of both - ruling party & opposition shall select candidate

(2) Qualifications must be prescribed

(3) Bar on post retirement job.

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7. In post-liberalised India, it is imperative that the role of state be that of a facilitator, and not one of a regulator. Analyse. (150 words) 10 Marks

उदारीकरण के पश्चात् के भारत में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि राज्य की भूमिका एक सुविधाप्रदाता की हो, न कि एक नियामक की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The government is going ahead with the agenda of "minimum Government & maximum governance".

	Regulate less	Facilitate more.
1	State planning by Planning Commission	Policy guidance by NITI AYOG.
2	License & quota Raj	Liberalisation of economy
3	Interference in people's ~~lives~~ liberty through regressive laws like Sec 124 A of IPC	~~Upto~~ Facilitating citizen liberty & privacy

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Why needed

- Excessive regulation → fuels corruption & bureaucratic red tape
- Hampers economic development
- Curtails rights of citizens
  Eg: Recent order for surveillance of social media
- Free market brings competition, innovation & better customer choice

Thus, steps can be taken in this direction :—

1. Liberalise labour laws which are highly restrictive & complex
2. e-governance for facilitating citizen
   Eg: UMANG App → one stop app for accessing various govt schemes

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8. By providing new pools of leadership talent, lateral entry will help in addressing the most crucial challenges that the civil services in India currently face. Critically evaluate. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

प्रतिभावान नेतृत्वकर्ताओं के नए समुच्चय प्रदान कर, पार्श्व प्रवेश भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के समक्ष वर्तमान समय में व्याप्त सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता करेगा। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently, 10 Joint Secretary posts in govt of India were filled up by the process of lateral entry.

Will help address challenges of civil Services	Will not help.
(1) will bring in specialised talent to handle complex issues in otherwise generalistic bureaucracy	(1) Don't have necessary "field experience" as traditional civil servants have
(2) will fuel in competition & merit	(2) corruption & nepotism in selection process may ~~breed~~ breed in
(3) Help bring	

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innovation & private sector experience.

(4) Good governance → as contract renewal of lateral entrants is dependent upon their performance

(5) Help fill vacant posts quickly

(6) Recommended by 2nd ARC & NITI Ayog

(3) No long term vision → as 3-5 yr contracts only

(4) No reservation → Inadequate representation of dalit & tribals

(5) May become victims of inefficient system

Way forward

(1) The process of selection must be handled by UPSC

(2) Public service bill to prevent political interference must be brought

This will help bring Good governance

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9. Discuss the need for an effective and functional working relationship between Gram Panchayats and SHGs. How can an efficient synergy between the two be achieved? **(150 words) 10 Marks**

ग्राम पंचायतों और SHGs के मध्य एक प्रभावी एवं कार्यात्मक कार्यकारी संबंध की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। दोनों के मध्य एक कार्यक्षम सहक्रियता किस प्रकार प्राप्त की जा सकती है?

Self Help Groups are voluntary association of people where they try to resolve their problems by mutual self help.

Need for better relationship between GP & SHG

- GP can help SHG in procuring funds from bank
- GP can help SHG in obtaining members by convincing people to join
- GP can help in resolving disputes among SHG members
- GP can leverage & use SHG's to implement its

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schemes Eg: SHG's being used to operate e-rickshaws in villages under Ajeevika Gramin Express Yojana

Measures

- Liason officer to coordinate between Gram Panchayat & SHG's.
- ~~Beh~~ Capacity building of GP members in how to leverage SHG for development
- A portion of GP funds must be kept aside for funding SHG activities.

By these, we can bring about inclusive development & strengthen grassroots democracy.

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10. Public service delivery in India has long been marred by various issues leading to poor service delivery outcomes. While discussing the reasons for the same, suggest ways to make public service delivery more efficient. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

भारत में सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण दीर्घकाल से विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित रहा है जिसका परिणाम निम्नस्तरीय सेवा वितरण है। इसके कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण को अधिक कुशल बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Public service delivery refers to the providing of services by govt like Public distribution system, ~~subs~~ document verification, etc.

Reasons for poor service delivery outcomes

- Corruption & nepotism
- ~~Failure~~ Problems of Aadhar based biometric authentication due to poor digital connectivity in villages
- Delay & red tapism
- Incapable infrastructure to deliver services
- Unskilled govt employees
- Lack of accountability

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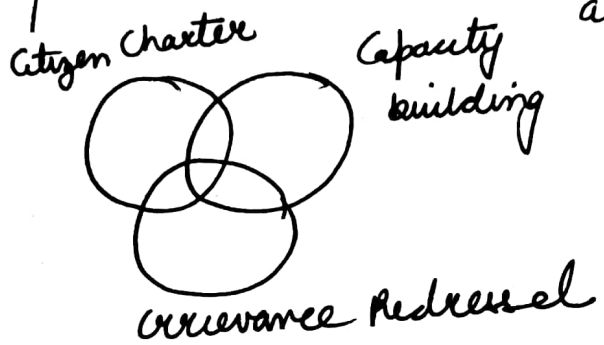
Ways to make more effecient

- Implement Sevottam model of public service delivery as recommended by 2nd ARC



- Leverage technology & e-governance Eg: Direct benefit transfer
- ~~Ensure~~ Bring in a law for mandatory Social audit
- Stringent punishment for corrupt officials
- Explore Public Private Partnership for better & cost effective service delivery. Eg: Passport services outsourced to TCS

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11. Highlighting different Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms available in India, explain their importance. Also, mention different measures that have been adopted to further improve the framework of ADR in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में उपलब्ध विभिन्न वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) तंत्रों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ADR के ढांचे में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Economic Survey 2019 highlights that the present costly & tardy judicial system has turned into "~~Matsyanyaya~~" "Matsyanyaya" – Law of the jungle. Thus ADR is necessary to improve it.

Different ADR mechanisms

- Arbitration → both parties select an independent arbitrator whose verdict is binding
- Mediation – A mediator tries to settle the disputes by dialogue
- Lok Adalat → focuses on settlement of disputes

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Importance

- Cost effective justice - affordable to the poor
- Faster decisions
- Relieves courts of high pendency
- Promotes FDI & Ease of doing business
- Important to resolve disputes in backward & tribal areas where there is no court infrastructure
- Creates a win - win situation for both parties by focus on settlement of dispute

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Measures adopted to improve ADR

1. Lok Adalat Act → to provide legal sanctity to Lok Adalats & prescribe their functioning.

2. Tribunals – like National Green Tribunal to resolve disputes out of ~~cou~~ traditional courts.

3. Technology → Tele law at Common Services Centre to make citizens aware of ADR options.

4. ~~Sri~~ Srikrishna Committee – on international arbitration ~~to~~ was setup

~~ADR~~ Strengthening ADR is necessary to ~~ens~~ fulfill Art 39A of the Constitution → to provide free & equitable justice to all.

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12. Success of the institutions of local self-governance depends largely on the attitude of state governments. Discuss in the context of constitutional provisions and recent experience of the working of these institutions in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं की सफलता मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और भारत में इन संस्थानों के कामकाज संबंधी हालिया अनुभव के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment Acts provided for establishment of Panchayats in rural areas & municipalities in urban areas.

If State govt attitude → Positive

- Then it devolves more powers (11th & 12th Schedule) & finances to the Panchayats thereby strengthening them
  Eg: In southern States like Kerala.
- It provides for effecient working of State Election Commission & regular elections.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It makes local bodies important part of delivery of schemes

  Eg: Municipalities leveraged by Madhya Pradesh to play key role in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Consequently → Indore - cleanest city.

J state govt attitude - Negative

- ~~Exc~~ Does not devolve appropriate finances Eg: MCD in Delhi → unable to pay its employees
- Creates ~~parastal~~ parallel bodies interfering ~~in~~ in their functioning

  Eg: Haryana Rural Dev^n Agency
- Does not effectively implement provisions of Constitution Eg: District Planning Committees still not working in Gujarat

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- Continuously ~~ton~~ enters ~~tt~~ into conflict with them Eg: MCD of Delhi (vs) Delhi Govt
- Does not allow proper elections Eg: Violence in Panchayat elections in west Bengal

Way forward

- Capacity building ~~building~~ of Panchayat members as recommended by Sumit Bose Committee
- Effective devolution of powers & performance based grants
- Technological & infrastructure support
- Behavioural change in state leaders → towards democratic decentralisation

With right state attitude, we can strengthen local governance & achieve Gandhiji's vision of Swaraj.

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13. Right to freedom of religion cannot be allowed to deny right to equality and individual dignity. Discuss in the light of constitutional provisions and recent judicial pronouncements. (250 Words) 15 Marks

धर्म की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार को समानता और व्यक्तिगत गरिमा के अधिकार को नकारने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और हाल की न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Sabar~~ Restriction of entry of women of menstruating age in Sabarimala temple sparked off a debate about Right to freedom of religion (vs) Equality & dignity.

It cannot be allowed to deny equality & dignity

- Art 25 allows religious denomination to decide on its own practices
- No need of interference of govt or courts in religious matters
- Threat of riots & unrest if religious matters are interfered

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Right to equality & individual liberty is supreme

(1) Art 25 cannot be used to violate Art 21 which provides each citizen right to life & personal liberty.

(2) Art 25 is subject to "reasonable restrictions" of equality & ~~dig~~ ~~public~~ dignity of individual.

(3) Art 25 is only applicable to "essential religious practices"

(4) SC in Sabarimala Judgement upheld women's right to enter the temple, because Art 25 equally applies to women also i.e. women also have right to freedom of

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religion.

(5) SC said that the yardstick of morality in modern life has to be "constitutional morality" & not religious morality.

(6) SC in Navtej Johar Case upheld rights of LGBTQ community despite opposition of religious groups.

Way forward

We need to bring about behavioural change among people to ~~uph~~ respect develop rationalism & humanism in them. This can be done by value based education system.

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14. Identify the key areas of reforms required in the judicial system in India. In this context, examine the significance of the idea of putting in place an All-India Judicial Service. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायिक प्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, एक अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा स्थापित करने के विचार के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

~~Economic Surve~~ Indian Judiciary suffers from extremely high pendency, high cost, low conviction & allegations of corruption & nepotism.

Key areas of reforms

- Appointment of judges → must be made through a transparent process like AIJS.
- Court infrastructure shall be ramped up by providing more public funds
- Use of more technology
  Eg: e-courts project → online filing of documents

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Transparency in court proceedings by live streaming them
- Filling up of vacancies fast as recommended by Eco Survey 19
- Promote alternate dispute settlement like Lok Adalats esp for backward areas
- Make tribunals more autonomous

All India Judicial Services

In this, the district judges will be selected by an all-India competitive examination like that of IAS & IPS. AIJS can be created by a special resolution passed by Rajya Sabha.

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margin (कृपया हाशिए में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance	Challenges
(1) Faster filling up of vacancies	(1) High courts authority will be eroded
(2) Merit based examination	(2) Language barrier for candidates from diff states
(3) End of corruption & nepotism	(3)
(4) Attract best legal talent across India	
(5) Law commission has recommended.	

The need of the hour is to build more consensus on this issue as it has the potential to resolve significant problems of our judiciary & ensure true → "Nyaya" for all.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. While there are existing laws for the same, substantial efforts still need to be undertaken to prohibit people with criminal antecedents from entering into politics. Discuss in context of the problem of criminalization of politics in India and resulting issues. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

यद्यपि इस हेतु कानून विद्यमान हैं, तथापि आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले लोगों का राजनीति में प्रवेश रोकने के लिए अभी भी काफी प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या और परिणामी मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Acc to ADR data, ___ % of ~~to~~ MP's in the ~~next~~ newly constituted Lok Sabha have pending criminal cases against them.

Failure of existing laws in preventing criminalisation of politics

- Tardy judicial process → extreme delay
- Police under control of state govt → botched up investigation
- ~~Lar~~ Black money financing by criminals → thus, protected by parties

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Issues arising from this

- Criminals now become the law makers
- Lack of focus on development
- Corruption, nepotism & misuse of political power Eg: Unnao Rape case
- Electoral malpractices on rise Eg: Cash for votes
- Reliance on hate speech & communal polarisation by criminals to win election
- Opposition to reforms aimed at decriminalisation of politics

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms needed

1. Disqualification of candidates against whom chargesheet has been filed in serious criminal cases.

2. Disqualification of convicted criminals for entire life & not just 6 years

3. Fast track courts to hear cases against MP's & MLA's.

4. Police reforms as recommended by Padmanabhaiah Committee to make it autonomous & allow it to investigate politicians effectively.

5. Citizen awareness so as to "nudge" them not to vote for candidates with criminal antecedents.

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16. On the recent World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) India ranks 140. Elucidate the significance of media in a democracy like India. Identify the major issues affecting the media in contemporary times. In this context, enumerate the measures to address these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

हाल ही के विश्व प्रेस स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक (WPFI) में भारत 140वें स्थान पर है। भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में मीडिया के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। समकालीन समय में मीडिया को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने हेतु उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Media is the 4th pillar of our democracy as it performs significant functions to strengthen it.

Significance

- upholds freedom of speech & dissent against govt malpractices Eg: during emergency
- Brings out citizen grievances & presents it to govt
- Boosts right to information of citizen Eg: The Hindu in Rafale case revealed facts
- Uproots corruption Eg. 2G, Coal scam
- Disaster management Eg: Infon during Chennai floods

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues

- Sensationalism by media channels for TRP
- Fake news & paid news especially on social media
  Eg: Fake news of cow slaughter caused mob lynchings
- Owned by Corporates → conflict of interest as editors are not free
- Regressive acts like Official secrets Act, Sec 124 A of IPC → curbing media freedom
- Allegations of govt gagging media Eg: In J&K
  Eg: Censorship

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Measures

1. ~~Sepa~~ A dedicated law on media to separate ~~(a)~~ owners from editors & provide editorial freedom
2. A mechanism of citizen grievance where people can report fake news
3. Strong penal provisions on editors convicted of spreading paid news or hate propaganda
4. Review of acts to make them more liberal.
5. Uphold privacy right on social media by a data protection law
6. Mandatory disclosure of ownership details by media houses.

By these, we can strengthen the functioning of media in our country

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Explain why the doctrine of separation of powers is considered as an indispensable part of a democratic setup. Also, discussing this doctrine in the context of India, explain the principle of 'checks and balances'. (250 words) 15 Marks

व्याख्या कीजिए कि शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत को लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का एक अनिवार्य घटक क्यों माना जाता है। साथ ही, भारत के संदर्भ में इस सिद्धांत पर चर्चा करते हुए, 'नियंत्रण और संतुलन' के सिद्धांत की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Doctrine of separation of powers proposes that the powers of executive, legislature & judiciary must be clearly demarcated & performed by separate institutions.

Indispensable part of democracy

1. Ensures rule of law - single person must not have all the powers which may be misused arbitrarily.
2. Ensures appropriate checks & balances on each others powers.
3. Checks corruption & malpractices
   Eg: Judiciary convicts MPs/MLA'S.

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(4) Protects citizen rights from being usurped by any of the institution

(5) Develops specialisation → better performance & service delivery

India

~~In~~ The Indian constitution provides ~~clear~~ the following ~~demat~~ separation of powers

- Elected Parliament directly by the people
- Executive derived from among the parliamentarians
- Judiciary which is independent & autonomous

Checks & balances

refers to the principle wherein no particular branch of govt is supreme. Each branch keeps a check on & prevents another branch

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from misuse & ~~abu~~ abuse of power.

(1) Parliament

- controls executive via no-confidence motion, budget passing etc
- Checks judiciary by impeachment of judges

(2) Judiciary

- checks executive by ~~oph~~ preventing violation of citizen rights Eg: Puttaswamy Judgement
- Checks parliament by electoral reforms Eg: Ban on convicted politicians
- Judicial review Eg: NJAC Act

(3) Executive

- ~~calls~~ Calls & dissolves parliament
- appoints judiciary

A fine balance & cooperation among various branches of govt is required to usher in better governance.

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18. Government schemes in India have long suffered from monitoring and implementation challenges. What steps have been taken by the government recently in this regard? Also discuss the potential of social audit in addressing these challenges. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

भारत में सरकारी योजनाएं दीर्घकाल से निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी चुनौतियों से प्रभावित रही हैं। हाल में सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? साथ ही इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षा की क्षमता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite innumerable government schemes for citizen welfare, we still have a poverty rate of 22%, gender inequality, poor education & health. This is because of monitoring & implementation challenges.

Steps taken

Monitoring	Implementation
(1) ~~Outcom~~ Outcome based budgeting → to establish clear targets	(1) Use of technology Eg: ~~DBT~~ Aadhar based DBT for better service delivery
(2) Online portals to monitor scheme progress Eg: ~~Smart~~ Public finance mgt system	(2) Focused on convergence of schemes in

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(3) Mandatory social audit in schemes like MGNREGA

(4) ~~Con~~ Review of schemes by independent agencies
Eg: ~~Our~~ Swachh Sarvekshan by Quality Council of India

(5) PRAGATI Portal
↓
PM directly reviews & monitors

115 aspirational districts

(3) Decentralised implementation:
Eg: Involvement of Panchayats in POSHAN Abhiyan

(4) Skill building of govt personnel like Anganwadis & ASHA workers

Social Audit

Social audit refers to the process of verifying the claims of the govt (in terms of beneficiaries, benefit received, etc) by ~~indep~~ civil society & beneficiaries themselves

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anything in margin (कुछ भाग कुछ ना लिखें)

Potential

- Uproot corruption & leakage of funds
- Deterrance for officials → ensures better service delivery
- Promotes transparency & accountability
- Empowers citizen
- Feedback received by govt can be used to improve scheme implementation

Way forward

1. Bring a dedicated social audit law Eg: Meghalaya Social audit law
2. Capacity building of citizens & civil society to conduct social audit
3. Behavioural change among officials to be more transparent & accountable

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In the context of recent concerns related to functioning of NGOs in India, discuss the need for self-regulatory guidelines and transparency mechanisms to restore the credibility of voluntary organisations.
(250 words) 15 Marks

भारत में NGOs के कार्यकरण से संबंधित हाल की चिंताओं के संदर्भ में, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की विश्वसनीयता को पुनर्स्थापित करने के लिए स्व-नियामकीय दिशा-निर्देशों और पारदर्शिता तंत्रों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Ministry of Home Affairs cancelled the licenses of more than 20000 NGO's for failure to file return for several years.

Concerns with NGO's

- Lack of transparency in their funding especially foreign funding
- Allegations of running foreign agenda & hampering development in India Eg: On Greenpeace
- Non compliance with regulatory provisions Eg: Non filing of returns

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- → Serving as channels of money laundering
- → Undemocratic functioning → NGO's controlled by boards where activists have little say

Need for self regulatory guidelines

1. To avoid excessive government intervention in their functioning
2. To bring in transparency & accountability in their funding
3. To make them function in a democratic & inclusive manner.
4. To make them responsible for ~~complyin~~ complying with necessary regulations.

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Transparency mechanism

1. Disclosure of their membership status & directors
2. Disclosure of their (a) Source of funding (b) Areas of expenditure
3. Social audit of NGO's themselves by people.

NGO's play a critical role in welfare of the poor, environmental protection & fighting for citizen's rights. But reforms are needed to make them more credible. Thus, (a) dedicated law to regulate them (b) Easy compliance mechanism (c) Independent institutional framework for regulation is required.

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20. Focusing on technology without realizing that e-Governance is basically about ushering reforms in governance has meant that the potential of e-governance has not been realized. Discussing the statement, suggest what should be done to address this situation. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

ई-गवर्नेंस मूलतः शासन में सुधारों का सूत्रपात करने के लिए है, यह समझे बिना प्रौद्योगिकी पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का अर्थ यह हुआ कि ई-गवर्नेंस की क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इस कथन पर चर्चा करते हुए, सुझाव दीजिए कि इस स्थिति से निपटने हेतु क्या किया जाना चाहिए।

e-governance refers to the use of technology by the government for its functioning as well as for public service delivery.

Unrealised potential of e-governance

1. ~~Addition~~ Adoption of new technology without necessary capacity building of govt staff → ineffective

2. Overfocus on technology → without citizen awareness & realising practical problems → leads to poor public service delivery. Eg: Failure of biometric authentication

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in Aadhar based PDS system.

(3) Behavioural change in govt employees not carried out → find ~~so~~ loopholes in e-gov technologies & carry on corruption.

(4) Govt process & procedures → not updated → lead to delays ~~even~~ in ~~e-gover~~ online applications

(5) Poor digital infrastructure in rural areas → Lack of access to e-governance initiatives

(6) ~~Th~~ Lack of inclusivity ~~in~~ & citizen participation in e-governance reforms → leads to problems like language barrier where e-gov websites are not compliant with regional languages

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Margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

- Capacity building of govt staff in e-governance
- Re-engineer govt processes ~~to~~ suitable to e-governance initiatives as recommended by 2nd ARC
- Provide digital infrastructure & digital literacy in rural areas
- Ensure cybersecurity
- Behavioural change & sensitisation of officials + Awareness among citizens

e-governance thus can be leveraged to provide convenient & responsive governance to all

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1432)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	46438
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATO

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explaining the reasons behind India's lower female labour force participation rates (LFPR), list the steps that have been taken to augment it. What more needs to be done? **(150 Words) 10**

भारत की निम्न महिला श्रमबल भागीदारी दर (LFPR) के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसे बढ़ाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, बताइए कि इस दिशा में और क्या किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

In India, ~~only~~ female labour force participation is a ~~meger~~ meagre 21%. Consequently, we are at 108th position in the Global Gender Gap Index.

Reasons for low LFPR

- High illiteracy among females
- Poor nutrition & health
  - Eg: High incidence of anaemia among girls
- Patriarchy → Family does not allow to work
- Early marriages & pregnancy
- Discrimination & sexual exploitation at workplace
  Eg: # Me Too

This document is personalised for Abhishek Jain(abhishekjain154@...)

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Steps

- Skill development via PM Mahila Shakti Kendras
- Support to female entrepreneurs via Women Entrepreneurship Portal, Mahila e-haat
- Behavioural change via Beti Bachao Beti Padhao → promote girl education
- Prevention of Sexual Harrassment Act, 2013
- Improve ~~health~~ safety via ~~cash transfer to pregnant women under~~

Way forward

- Promote skill development & digital literacy esp among rural women
- Ensure more funding to women led SHG's & business
- Preferential govt procurement from women enterprise
- Women Safety at workplace

By these, we can ensure equality of opportunity for both men & women

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. By rebalancing project risks between the public and private sectors, the HAM model has encouraged investments in the road infrastructure sector. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रकों के मध्य परियोजना जोखिमों को पुनर्संतुलित कर, HAM मॉडल ने सड़क अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Moody's rating agency said that HAM model has led to a significant increase in investment in road infra in India.

~~Advan~~ Advantages

(1) Govt needs to provide only 40% of initial funding → low burden on fiscal structure.

(2) Govt bears the commercial risk, clearance risk & compensation risk. Thus, private partner's risk is minimised.

(3) Private ~~st~~ partner has to arrange only 60% of the fund

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(4) Banks are willing to lend due to assured annuity payment by govt.

(5) ~~An~~ Better quality of service delivery as annuity is linked to performance of private partner.

Challenge

(1) Corruption & nepotism in contract award.

(2) Delay in ~~pro~~ regulatory clearances & land acquisition.

(3) Huge risk for government.

(4) Disputes.

The need of the hour is to bring reforms in PPP structure by (a) a dedicated PPP policy (b) a PPP tribunal as suggested by Kelkar Committee

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3. Examine the need for a comprehensive policy on e-commerce in view of its domestic expansion as well as safeguarding India's interests globally. (150 words) 10

ई-कॉमर्स पर एक व्यापक नीति की आवश्यकता का इसके घरेलू विस्तार के साथ-साथ वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के हितों की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recently, government came out with a draft e-commerce policy 2019.

Need

(1) Huge data being generated & stored by e-commerce firms like Amazon & Flipkart. Need to ensure privacy ~~safety~~ of ~~this data~~ citizens (Puttaswamy judgement).

(2) Protect the interests of small retailers from ~~illeg~~ price distortions by e-commerce firms.

(3) Promote logistics industry in ~~e-commer~~

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(4) Generate more employment

(5) Use e-commerce to boost India's exports.

(6) Appropriately tax global e-commerce co's in India.

Way forward

(1) Involve all stakeholders in policy formulation.

(2) Ensure that the policy is inclusive & promotes ease of doing business.

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4. In view of the growing significance of FinTech innovations, discuss the potential and challenges of mainstreaming FinTech in Indian economy. (150 words) 10

फिनटेक (FinTech) नवाचारों के बढ़ते महत्व को देखते हुए, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में फिनटेक को मुख्यधारा में लाने की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Fin tech refers to use of technology in providing financial services

Eg: use of online banking, app based peer-to peer lending.

Potential

- Cost effective credit availability to MSME sector Eg: 59 minutes loan on GST website
- Minimise NPA's by a public credit registry based on blockchain
- Convenience & promote digital transactions - reduce black money
- Financial inclusion → Eg: India Post Payment bank using biometric card for payments

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

- Cybersecurity → 32 lakh debit cards were hacked in 2016
- Low level of R&D in India
- Data privacy of citizens
- Low internet penetration & digital literacy

Way forward

- Strengthen cybersecurity infra
- Provide funding to startups in fintech sector
- Ensure digital inclusion of rural population Eg: Bharatnet scheme.

By these, we can give a fillip to inclusive development in financial sector.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. With India striving to achieve its development objectives, examine how blue economy can help in pursuing the objectives of economic development and ecological sustainability. (150 words) 10

भारत द्वारा अपने विकास उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के प्रयास में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार नीली अर्थव्यवस्था आर्थिक विकास और पारिस्थितिकीय संधारणीयता के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता कर सकती है।

India aims to reach ~~$5tr~~ $5 trillion economy by 2025. Blue economy will play a very important role in this.

Economic development	Ecological Sustainability
(1) Aquaculture & fisheries → huge addition to GDP ~~&~~	(1) Renewable energy like tidal, methane hydrates, etc.
(2) Employment generation in shipping industry.	(2) Mangroves ↓ ~~green~~ carbon sinks → reduce emissions
(3) Extraction of minerals like poly metallic	

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modules → feed India's industry

(4) Port infrastructure → Boost international connectivity & exports

(5) Energy exploration
Eg: KG basin
↓
Energy security

(3) Preservation of estuaries, costal zones & coral reefs.
↓
conservation of biodiversity

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

way forward

- National level policy on blue revolution
- Capacity building of fishermen
- R&D in this sector.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure in railways reflects a weakening financial position. Comment on the statement and discuss ways in which better resource generation and utilisation can be achieved therein.

(150 words) 10

रेलवे में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए उधारी पर निर्भरता कमजोर होती वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रतिबिंबिति करती है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा उन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे इसमें बेहतर संसाधन सृजन और उपयोगिता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

Budget 2019 announced that railways need an investment of ₹ 50 lakh crore ~~in~~ ~~dl~~ by 2030.

Borrowings → weak financial position

- Inability to generate enough revenues & surplus to invest
- High expenditure on interest payments
- High debt - equity ratio → risk of bankruptcy
- Outside dependency

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways forward

Resource generation

1. ~~Reduce of~~ Leverage of PPP model of infra development in railways.
2. Flexible charge → so as to generate more revenue
3. Reduce operational costs ~~to~~ so as to generate investable surplus
4. Lease of railway station space for ads, shops, etc.

Resource utilisation

1. Rationalise manpower requirement
2. Use of technology to reduce costs
   eg: e-ticket
3. Generate electricity via renewable sources to reduce electricity costs
4. Capacity building of manpower

Railways is the backbone of India's logistics sector & needs to be strengthened

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(कृपा भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. With water increasingly becoming a scarce resource, large scale adoption of micro irrigation techniques could prove to be a game changer in India. Analyse. Also enumerate various steps taken by the government to promote micro irrigation in India.

(150 words) 10

जल के उत्तरोत्तर दुर्लभ संसाधन बनते जाने के कारण, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का व्यापक पैमाने पर अंगीकरण निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

~~Ans~~ India has 17% of world population but only 4% of world's freshwater resource.

Micro irrigation techniques

Involves limited use of water like drip irrigation, sprinkler, etc.

How a game changer?

1. Water conservation → sustainable agriculture

2. Low cost for farmers → less water bill

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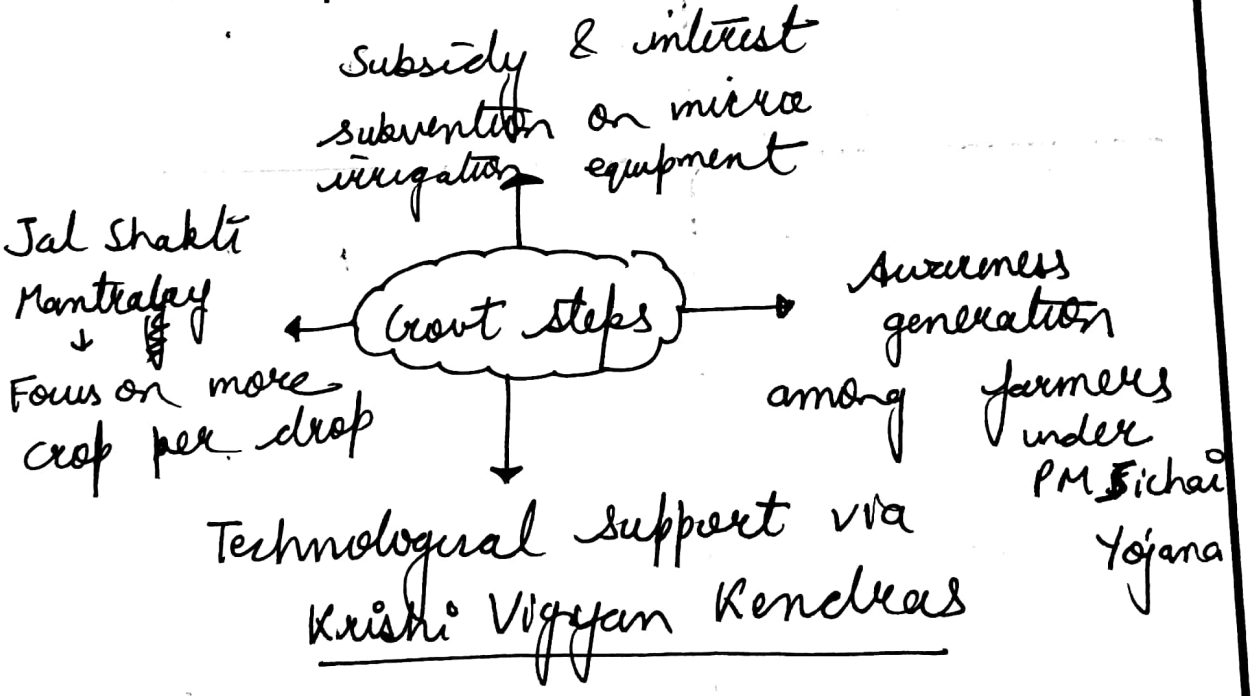
margin (कुछ भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Higher yield → Help in achieving the goal of doubling farmers income

(4) Especially important for dry & drought prone regions.

(5) Critical requirement in the wake of climate change & changing monsoon pattern.



Micro irrigation is critical to achieve long term sustainable "evergreen revolution" as propounded by MS Swaminathan

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8. Livestock farming not only contributes to climate change but is also affected by it. Elaborate the statement and discuss some measures that can be taken to make livestock farming more sustainable as well as resilient.

(150 Words) 10

पशुधन खेती (लाइवस्टॉक फार्मिंग) न केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है, बल्कि इससे प्रभावित भी होता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और पशुधन खेती को अधिक संधारणीय के साथ-साथ लचीला (रिज़िल्यंट) बनाने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Livestock farming is critical to supplement farmers income & boost food security.

Contributes to climate change	Affected by it.
(1) Contributes 14.5% of all human generated greenhouse gas especially methane	(1) Higher diseases & pests in livestock due to global warming
(2) Overgrazing → leads to deforestation	(2) Disasters → livestock killed
(3) Unsustainable waste disposal → emmission	(3) Lack of fodder ~~to~~ ~~to~~ due to droughts

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

- Use ~~organic~~ crop residue as fodder → prevent crop residue burning
- Use livestock dung ~~as~~ to make manure → organic farming
- Prevent overgrazing
- Capacity building of farmers in new technologies
- R&D

By these, we can contribute towards making livestock sector more sustainable

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9. The cropping pattern of a region is influenced by geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Substantiate with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

किसी क्षेत्र का शस्य प्रतिरूप भू-जलवायविक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Cropping pattern refers to the types of crops grown in different regions at various points of time.

Factors affecting

(1) Geo climatic (a) Soil type

Eg: Black soil → Cotton in Gujarat

Alluvial soil → Wheat & rice in Punjab

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(b) Climate

Low rainfall in Rajasthan → Millets

High rainfall in eastern coast → Rice

(2) Socio Cultural

North India → people traditionally eat wheat → So wheat grown

South India → Rice based dishes → So, rice is grown

(3) Economic → Market demand & price affects. Eg: Price of cash crops is increasing → shift of cropping pattern towards cash crops

(4) Historical – Eg. British introduced tea in North East, Indigo plantations etc.

(5) Political factors → Govt policy on MSP → Eg: MSP on oilseeds increased → shift of cropping pattern towards it

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. A developed Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) will not only augment the overall transport capacity of the country, but also help correct the multi-modal transport mix. Discuss. (150 words) 10

एक विकसित अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन (IWT) न केवल देश की समग्र परिवहन क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, अपितु इससे मल्टी-मॉडल परिवहन मिश्रण को सुधारने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Budget 2019. announced that the government will create a National waterway grid throughout India.

Augment transport capacity

- Low cost availability
- Reach & connect backward regions where other means of transport are difficult to reach Eg: North east India
- Better linkages to ports → can help ~~boo~~ boost exports

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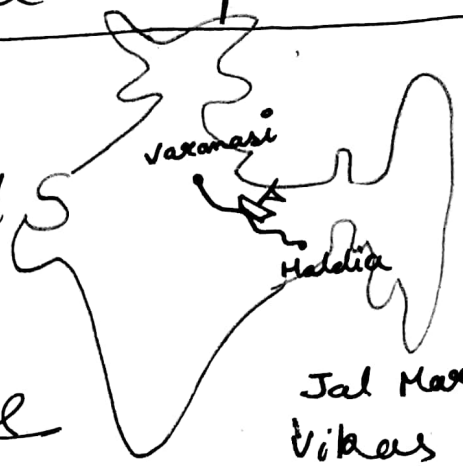
Correct multi modal transport mix



Jal Marg Vikas Project (NW-1)

1. Overreliance on roadways → will be reduced.
2. Freight villages & multi model logistics park → will help interconnect different modes of transport.

Challenges

- Funding constraint
- Environmental destruction of rivers
- Poor R&D

The need of the hour is to leverage PPP mode to develop inland waterways to bring down logistics costs to 10% of GDP.

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11. Can the consolidation of banks help in stemming the existing problems in the banking sector? Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्या बैंकों का समेकन बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक में वर्तमान समस्याओं से निपटने में सहायता कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the government gave a go ahead for the consolidation of Vijaya Bank, Bank of Baroda & Dena Bank.

Yes it can help in curbing problems	No it won't help.
(1) will give bank greater access to capital by pooling their resources ↓ Easy to maintain capital Adequacy ratio & Basel III norms	(1) Existing governance issues have not been resolved. (2) Political interference in bank's functioning will continue

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(2) Rationalise bank branches → significant cost reduction

(3) Regional banks merged → will now serve nationally ↓ greater & wider market access & more revenue.

(4) Higher resources → means banks can invest in new technology for quality improvement Eg: SBI post consolidation is spending more on blockchain

(5) Better coordinated efforts to recover

(3) Banks consolidated arbitrarily without adequate market rationale

(4) Weak banks merged with strong banks → may bring down overall efficiency

(5) Rationalisation of manpower → strikes & disputes

(6) Cultural clashes among employees due to different

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NPA's. Consequently, NPA's have gone down to 10% in March 2019.

(6) Less no of ~~banks~~ PSB's
↓
Easier for RBI to supervise & regulate → prevent banking scams.

organisational culture of different banks

The need of the hour is to bring ~~ant~~ governance reforms in banking sector →

(a) Transfer bank equity to an independent Banking Insurance Co' (PJ Nayak Committee)

(b) Autonomy to bank boards

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12. Why has the contribution of manufacturing sector, as a percentage of the GDP, remained stagnant in the recent years? In this context, analyse the achievements of National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 with regards to its intended objectives. **(250 words) 15**

विगत वर्षों में GDP के प्रतिशत के रूप में विनिर्माण क्षेत्रक का योगदान स्थिर क्यों रहा है? इस संदर्भ में, अपने लक्षित उद्देश्यों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण नीति, 2011 की उपलब्धियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The contribution of manufacturing sector as a % of GDP has remained stagnant at around 14-15% in recent years.

Reasons

- Declining private investment
- Low FDI
- Low credit growth due to NPA crisis & IL&FS crises
- Shock of demonetisation
- Hasty implementation of GST

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lack of labour reforms
- Lack of skilled labour especially in emerging technologies like AI, IOT
- Low international demand due to trade war between USA & China

National Manufacturing Policy 2011

Objectives	Achievements
(1) To bring ease of tax compliance for manufacturing sector	(1) (a) Faceless tax verification introduced in Budget 2019 (b) Tax rate brought down to 25% for corporate sector
(2) To promote labour reforms & generate	(2) (a) 55 labour registers reduced

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	higher employment		to fast 5 (b) Shram Suvidha Portal → online compliance
3	corrects inverted duty structure	3	GST has corrected it
4	Boost infrastructure development	4	(a) Ports developed under Sagarmala (b) Inland waterways under Jal Marg Vikas Project
5	Boost R&D & core competitiveness of manufacturing exports	5	(a) Tax incentives to innovative startups (b) National Research Foundation announced in Budget 2019.

The need of the hour is a revamped & updated National Manufacturing policy to address the demands of New Industrial Revolution 4.0

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13. One of the goals that a developing economy aspires for is to bring down the Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR). In this context, what are the constraints that underlie the efficient conversion of savings rate to investments in the Indian economy? Also suggest some measures to improve this efficiency. **(250 words) 15**

एक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था जिन लक्ष्यों की आकांक्षा रखती है उनमें से एक वृद्धिशील पूंजी-उत्पाद अनुपात (इंक्रीमेंटल कैपिटल-आउटपुट रेश्यो: ICOR) में कमी लाना है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत दर के निवेश में कुशल रूपांतरण के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाएँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, इसकी कुशलता में सुधार हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Economic Survey 2019 has expressed concerns regarding declining private investment rate in the country

Constraints

(1) Underdeveloped Capital market especially ~~bo~~ corporate bond & municipal bond market.

(2) corruption & inefficiency in public sector banks leading to NPA crisis & IL&FS crisis → arrest credit growth & investments.

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(3) Low Capital output ratio ~~due~~
↓
due to (a) Lack of skilled labour
(b) obsolete technology
(c) Poor infrastructure

due to which <u>return on investment</u> is less → falling investment rate

(4) <u>Crowding out of savings</u> → due to high fiscal deficit & use of borrowings by government for <u>subsidy</u> & not <u>investment</u>.

(5) Insider trading, crony capitalism, fugitive economic offenders → <u>reduce investor trust</u>.

(6) High savings in form of cash & gold by households especially in rural areas → No investment

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Measures

- Reduce fiscal deficit by implementing NK Singh Committee recommendations. of of Fiscal Stability Council
- Higher govt spending on investment & low on subsidy
- Financial inclusion of rural areas to channelise their savings into investments Eg: PM Jan Dhan Yojana
- Autonomy & governance reforms in Public Sector Banks Eg: Bank consolidation, IBC 2016
- Improve Capital output ratio to increase ROI – boost investment by R&D, skill development of youth.

By these, we can kick start the "Virtuous Cycle" of Savings – Investment as proposed by Eco Survey 2019

Investment → Output → Income → Savings → Investment

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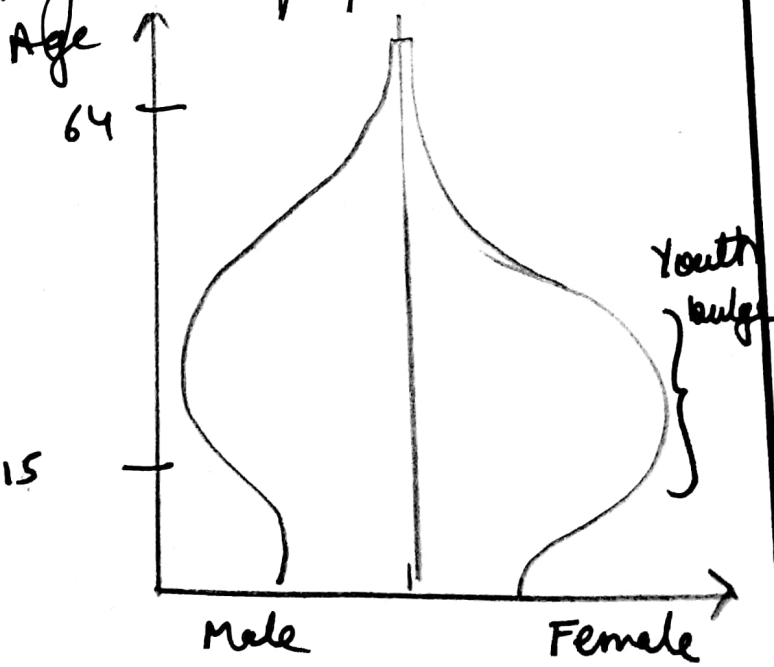
14. Highlight the factors responsible for rise in the number of start-ups in India in recent years. Analyzing the challenges in the existing start-up ecosystem, suggest some measures to resolve them. **(250 words) 15**

विगत वर्षों में भारत में स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान स्टार्ट-अप पारितंत्र की चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, उनका समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has become the ___ largest destination for startups. They are playing a key role in GDP increase & employment generation.

Factors responsible for their rise

(1) ~~using~~ Demographic dividend of India → high youth population



Population graph

(2) High level of literacy & skill training is

(3) Government push via Startup India & tax incentives.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Funding available via MUDRA Yojana & venture capital funds like Softbank
5. Wide market → huge demand
6. Regulatory ease → under single window clearance under Make In India.

Challenges

- Urban-Rural divide → not enough startups in rural areas
- Technological challenges due to low R&D
- Lack of women led startups
- High logestics cost due to poor infrastructure
- Tax issues Eg: Angel tax issue
- Long term funds not available due to undeveloped bond market

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Measures

- Skill development of rural youth → to boost startups there
- More incubation centres to provide constant mentoring support to startups
- Behavioural change to boost women entrepreneurs
- Further Tax incentives + faceless anonymous verification
- Industry - Academia partnership to boost innovation
- International connectivity & infra dev^n → to boost export oriented startups
- Labour law reforms

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15. There is a high cost of compliance as well as complexities associated with existing labour laws at centre and state levels. Discuss. What steps have recently been taken by the central government to address these challenges? (250 words) 15

केंद्र और राज्य स्तरों पर वर्तमान श्रम कानूनों के साथ अनुपालन की उच्च लागत के साथ-साथ जटिलताएँ भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा हाल में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

India still ranks low at 77th position in world banks' case of doing business. One of the prime reasons is complex labour laws.

Problem

1. Multiple laws at centre & states Eg: Trade Unions Act, Industrial dispute Act, Factories Act.

2. Inspector Raj → of labour inspectors → who indulge in corruption & ~~extortion~~ harrasment

3. Need to maintain huge amount of labour compliance records

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& registers under different laws

(4) Very high minimum wages in some state due to populist policies

(5) Extremely difficult to fire employees even for genuine reasons.

(6) ~~Ru~~ No adequate mechanism for resolving industrial disputes.

(7) Whole burden on formal sector as informal sector kept out of purview.

(8) No social security to workers in informal sector.

Steps taken

(1) Reduction in no of registers under various labour laws from 56 to just 5.

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(2) Fixed term contractual employment is now allowed in all sectors.

(3) Proposed rationalisation of 44 labour laws in 4 Codes Eg: Code of wages

(4) PM Shramev Jayate Karyakram

- Shram Suvidha Portal → online compliance & return filing
- Random labour inspection scheme to end inspector Raj
- Promote apprenticeship by incentives

As Economic Survey 2019 highlighted, we need to emulate Rajasthan's success in flexible labour law reforms nationally to be able to reach among top 50 in Ease of doing business.

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margin (हल्का भाग) कुछ ना लिखें

16. The contribution of coal based power generation is not expected to substantially go down in the next few decades, despite growing importance of renewables. Comment on the statement in light of increasing demand for power in India. **(250 words) 15**

नवीकरणीय संसाधनों के बढ़ते महत्व के बावजूद, कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के योगदान में अगले कुछ दशकों में मूलतः कमी आने की उम्मीद नहीं है। भारत में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग के आलोक में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Coal based thermal power plants still account for 60% of electricity generation in India which is very high.

Not expected to go down

(1) Extremely high power demand which is continuously rising rapidly → Coal power still needed to feed our industries.

(2) Abundant coal supply in India

(3) Comparatively lower cost of

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coal based power production.

(4) Variable & unstable nature of renewable energy Eg: Wind or Solar energy

(5) Funding constraints in rapid adoption of renewable energy.

(6) Technology like of geo thermal energy is still in nascent stage.

Issues arising out of it

- High CO_2 emmissions & pollution
- Difficulty to achieve our Nationally determined contributions under Paris Agreement
- Health concerns for citizens due to coal dust

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Way forward

- ~~Provide for~~ More public investment in renewable energy
- Engaging private sector especially startups in R&D
- Higher coal cess to discourage it
- International collaboration like International Solar Alliance
- Skill development in this sector.

The need of the hour is to achieve India's target of 175 GW of power generation from renewable sources to effectively mitigate climate change.

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17. Elaborate the strategic and operational elements of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and discuss the role it can play to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 के रणनीतिक एवं परिचालन-संबंधी तत्वों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसके द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

With the objective of doubling India's agricultural exports by 2022, government of India launched the Agriculture export policy 2018.

Strategic element	Operational element
(1) providing a stable trade policy regime by assuring that organic products & food processing products will not come under export restrictions.	(1) spread awareness among farmers about export potential via Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
(2) providing an	(2) Establish quality inspection infrastructure

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institutional framework to deal with Sanitary & Phyto Sanitary barriers

(3) Boost food processing industry to promote high value diversified exports.

(4) Designate ~~zones~~ clusters as "Agri export zones" & provide necessary infra support to them.

(5) Promote private investment in agri parking, export fulfilment.

& food safety stds.

(3) Promoting "Brand India" globally & labelling products as organic, ethnic, ~~GI~~, etc.

(4) Training & skill development of farmers

(5) Providing them access to newer technologies.

(6) Reform APMC markets → to allow them to sell ~~any~~ freely

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Role

1. Higher agri exports → higher farmer income
2. Reduced farmer indebtness
3. Surplus can be invested in new agri technologies.
4. Food processing industry → can boost demand → eliminate intermediaries → stable & assured farmer income
5. Better quality testing → acceptance of Indian standards abroad → higher exports.

Thus need of the hour is to implement this policy effectively to ~~ma~~ arrest farmer suicides & increase their income.

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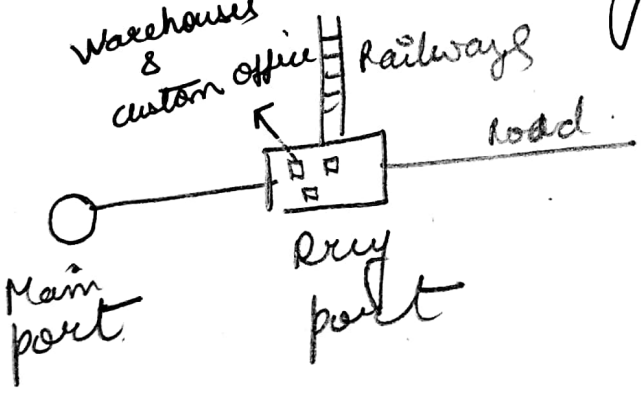
18. Write a brief note on 'Dry Ports' and their significance in mitigating logistic challenges in India. Also, discuss the challenges in their development and measures needed to address them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स की चुनौतियों को कम करने में 'शुष्क पत्तनों' एवं उनके महत्व पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, उनके विकास में आने वाली चुनौतियों और उनके समाधान हेतु आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Dry ports are inland ports which provide several logistical services like → (a) warehousing & cold storage

(b) Customs clearance

(c) Multi model transport connectivity.



Significance

→ ~~Relives mo~~ Relieves main port of several functions like custom clearances etc

→ Very cost effective as provides

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

multiple options for transport

- Convenience → one stop solution for all logistic services
- Easy port connectivity – as usually located near to main port.

Challenges

- Regulatory clearances delay
- Problem in land acquisition
- Funding constraints
- Unnecessary customs document requirement + delay
- Concept of dry port still new & much unexplored in India.

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Measures

- National level policy on dry ports needed
- Leverage PPP mode for construction of dry ports
- Allow FDI in dry port operation & management
- Use Information technology in dry port warehousing, customs clearance, etc.
- Capacity building of labour force by vocational courses in warehousing, material handling etc

Dry ports can help us improve our "logistics case of doing business" significantly.

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19. Development of food processing industry will help in achieving the twin goals of inclusive growth and food security. Discuss. Also, account for the competitive advantages enjoyed by India in the food processing sector. (250 words) 15

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास से समावेशी विकास और खाद्य सुरक्षा के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में भारत को प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ का भी विवरण दीजिए।

Agriculture Export Policy 2018 lays immense thrust on developing food processing industry in India. (FPI)

Inclusive growth

- Increasing farmers income by high demand & better prices
- Eliminate farmer exploitation & indebtness by eliminating ~~and~~ intermediaries
- Boost to MSME sector especially in rural areas
- Significant employment generation

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Food security

- Poverty alleviation due to ~~farmers~~ employment → better access to food
- Higher demand by industry → will lead to higher investment in agri technology → boost yields
- Bio fortification by industry → address hidden hunger
- Exports of food products esp to Sub Saharan Africa → help food security there..

Challenges

- Obsolete technology & low R&D
- Poor quality
- Lack of backward & forward linkages
- Funding constraints

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Comparative advantage of India

- Huge agri production → easy supply
- Availability of cheap labour
- Huge market both → domestic & export
- Wide variety of agricultural products ~~over~~ produced from oilseeds, spices, to foodgrains & millets
- Govt support → via Mega food parks under PM Kisan Sampada Yojana.

Food processing industry is critical to double farmers income by 2022 & achieve sustainable development

Goal 2 → End Hunger.

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20. Identify the problems faced by Indian agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern as witnessed in the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16. In light of these problems, suggest suitable ways to resolve such structural issues in agriculture. **(250 words) 15**

जैसा कि कृषि संगणना, 2015-16 के जाँच परिणामों में देखा गया है, परिवर्तनशील भू-धारण प्रतिरूप के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए। इन समस्याओं के प्रकाश में, कृषि में ऐसे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

85% of the farmers are marginal & small in India. However, 57% of the land is owned by medium & large farmers.

Problems revealed by Agriculture Census 2015 - 16

(1) ~~Fro~~ Rising fragmentation of landholding & a consequent rise in small & marginal holdings. It leads to

(a) Fall in productivity

(b) Higher per ~~unit~~ unit input cost due to less economies of scale

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(c) Inability to use technology like harvesters, etc on small farm

(d) Less marketable surplus left → low income → debt trap.

(2) Diversion of ~~non~~ agricultural land to non-agricultural activities. It leads to

(a) Farmer especially tribals reduced to the status of landless labour

(b) Threat to food security.

(3) Rising feminisation of agriculture with more female owned land-holdings. This leads to

(a) Lack of access to credit to female farmers

(b) Lack of skills ~~to~~

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Measures

- Promote cooperative farming ~~to~~ so as to take use of technologies like harvester, etc
- Promote Farmer Producer organisation (FPO) to increase their bargaining power in market
- Explore Vertical farming techniques
- Allow leasing & hiring of machines for small farmers
- Provide ~~all su~~ credit & skill support to female farmers
- Land reforms → consolidation of fragmented landholdings.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1434)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	46438
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICA

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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1. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अधिक प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के साथ ही, मौजूदा कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the #Metoo movement opened the eyes of the people regarding the sheer extent of sexual harrasment of women at workplace.

Drawbacks of existing system

- Internal complaints committee not formed or ~~or~~ do not work in many enterprises
- ICC only have penalising powers for a criminal offence.
- Insensitive police & employers
- Slow & tardy judicial process. which takes years to deliver justice

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Need

Effective implementation of existing provisions	Strengthen legal & institutional framework
(1) Proper implementation of Vishakha guidelines	(1) Enhance investigative & punishing powers of ICC
(2) Formation & sound working of ICC under Prevention of Sexual Harrasment at Workplace Act 2013.	(2) Increase punishment for such crimes under law.
(3) Government monitoring & accountability of ICC ~~+ Board~~ Eg. SHE BOC.	(3) Police reforms → to make it more sensitive
(4) Strong penal actions against management for failure to comply.	(4) Witness protection scheme → to prevent harrassment of victim.

By these, we can go a long way in securing greater women participation at workplace.

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2. Despite existing mechanisms and laws, crimes against children have been rising in India. Discuss the reasons behind this trend. What more can be done in this context to address the prevalent situation? **(150 words) 10**

विद्यमान व्यवस्था और कानूनों के बावजूद, भारत में बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने के लिए और क्या किया जा सकता है?

India has dedicated laws to prevent crimes against children like POCSO Act, Juvenile Justice Act, etc. Despite this, the crimes against children are rising.

Reasons

1. Easy targets - children are easily targeted
2. Relatives involved → in many crimes like rape of minors, etc
3. Ineffective implementation of laws.
4. Insensitive police machinery
5. Tardy judicial mechanism

(6) Falling standards of morality in the society → esp due to alcoholism & child porn.

(7) Digital penetration → rising cyber harrasment & stalking of children.

Steps

- ~~Police~~ Effective implementation of laws by police + faster justice
- Victim protection → Recent SC order to set up Victim protection centres esp for children
- Awareness among children (regarding eg: good touch & bad touch)
- Technology → Install CCTV Cameras in schools, hostels
- Social Audit of shelter homes
  Eg: social Audit of Muzzarpur shelter home revealed sexual harrasment of minors

By these, we can ~~ensure~~ ensure safety & development of our children as enshrined in Art 39 of DPSP.

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3. Democratic processes and practices in India have refashioned caste in multiple ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और प्रथाओं ने बहुविध तरीकों से जाति का एक नए सिरे से निर्माण किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The discriminatory caste system in India has its roots since Vedic period. However, since independence, democracy has refashioned its motion :→

(1) Caste has become a tool to political power through polarisation & hate speech. Eg: Maratha or Jat agitation.

(2) ~~Democr~~ Intra caste solidarity has increased → People now vote their caste.

(3) Affirmative actions in our constitution like reservation has ended the domination of forward castes & provided equality of opportunity.

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(4) ~~Participation of~~ Democracy has also created a new ~~caste~~ type of caste system → those in power (haves) & those not in power (common citizens). There is a wide disparity between the two.

Failed to change

Some elements are still the same:-

- Discrimination against Dalits
- Caste based struggles & riots
- ~~Super~~ Low ~~to~~ prosperity among backward castes.

The ultimate aim of our country should be to materialise Babasaheb Ambedkar's vision of annihilation of caste by promoting spirit of solidarity & unity among all Indians

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to rising interdependence among countries due to free flow of goods, capital & people.

Positive effects on education

- Has helped teach English to students making them globally competitive
- Technology like digital learning, online courses → have improved quality & access to education
- Coming up of private investment in education sector
- Rising focus on R&D by utilising foreign talent & NRI's Eg. Under Vajra Scheme
- International cooperation Eg: National Knowledge Network (NKN)

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5.

Negative effects

- Inequality in access to education → not available in rural areas.
- Making it unaffordable up private schools
- Eroding Indian ethical values from our education system (westernification)
- Lack of focus on indigenous languages due to excessive focus on English

Thus, certain steps to reform our education system must be taken like :-

- Improving quality in rural area public schools
- Teaching Indian values & languages & ethics
- Increasing R&D by cooperating internationally

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss (150 words) 10

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Different government agencies define "urban area" differently. Some define it in terms of population density or infrastructure while others may define it on the basis of economic activities → agriculture or service sector.

Leads to haphazard development

- → Incessant migration into peripheries of cities → devn of slums with no facilities
- → Rise of unregularised colonies like in Delhi
- → Difficulty in formulation of

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6.

developmental plans due to lack of clarity of urban area.

- Tussle ~~of~~ among various agencies as to the responsibility of the area
- Poor urban-rural integration

Way forward

- clearly define the criteria & extent of urban areas
- The criteria must be holistic
- Clear development plans that focus on specific needs of urban areas like public transport, waste management, education, ~~etc~~ etc.

By these steps, we can contribute towards "Smart City" mission of the government

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6. The changing employment landscape across the globe makes it imperative that vocational education be integrated with the school curriculum in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सम्पूर्ण विश्व में परिवर्तित होता रोजगार परिदृश्य भारत में स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के समेकन को अनिवार्य बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The draft New Education Policy (2019) has recommended that students must be taught atleast 1 vocational subject from classes 9-12th.

Changing employment landscape → Need of vocational education

- Traditional degrees are getting obsolete
- Their is a demand for specialised skills which are job oriented
- Industrial Revolution 4.0 → New areas of AI, IOT, machine learning → huge potential of vocational courses in these areas.

- Traditional clerical jobs are getting eliminated due to rising automation
- Increasing competition among workers to get jobs - need more practical skills
- Increased focus on self-employment, entrepreneurship & startups → vocational skills required -

~~[illegible]~~

Challenges
- Huge workload on students
- Inefficient & incapable school infrastructure
- Rising costs

The government must provide adequate grants to schools & colleges to implement vocational courses + Teacher training & infrastructure dev^n must be made to implement it

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7. Communalism in India is fuelled by socio-economic disparities and politicization of identities. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में सांप्रदायिकता को सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं और पहचान के राजनीतिकरण से बढ़ावा मिलता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Communalism refers to an ideology of extreme loyalty towards one's own religion and hatred towards others.

Fuelled by socio-economic disparities	Fueled by politicisation
① Historically, minorities remained economically backward → fuelled communalism Eg: Sir Syed Ahmed Shah → asked muslims to support British to get benefits.	① Communal based polarisation in elections Eg: Invoking Ram Mandir issue
② Social discrimination & persecution of minorities → fuels hatred.	② ~~Fact~~ Hate speech by politicians
	③ Cow vigilantism & mob lynchings getting state support.

(4) ~~Non~~ ~~Rete~~ Appeasement of certain religions by political parties.

others factors of communalism

(1) British divide & rule policy

(2) ~~Fun~~ Religious fundamentalism ~~to~~ & misinterpretation by fanatics Eg: ISIS supporters in India

(3) Foreign powers Eg: Pakistan provoking Khalistan issue

Way forward

- Value based education - Tolerance + Vasudev Kutumbakam
- Celebrating diversity → Eg. Celebrate each others festivals
- Strong action against hate speech & mob lynchings.

By these we can truly make India → "Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are the factors due to which Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) remain one of the most backward groups in India? Highlight the steps taken by the government for their upliftment. **(150 words) 10**

वे कौन से कारक हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) भारत के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े समूहों में से एक बने हुए हैं? उनके उत्थान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

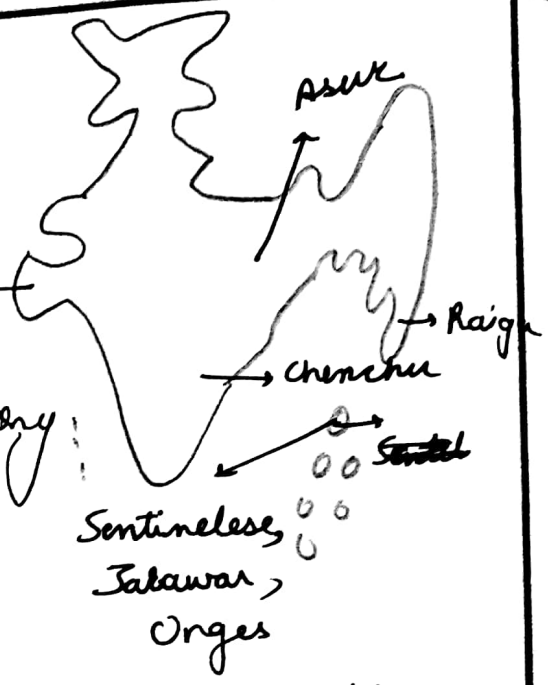
Ministry of Home Affairs has identified 75 PVTG's across 18 states & 1 Union Territory of India.

Reasons for backwardness

- Seclusion from rest of society
- Primitive agricultural technology - low productivity
- Difficult to reach geographical areas + Displacement of tribals Eg. Vedanta - Niyamgiri project
- Naxalism & Left Wing extremism in PVTG areas
- Poor education & health
- corruption & inefficiency
- Poor infrastructure facilities like lack of roads, etc.

Govt steps

~~Government has~~
~~been~~



① 5th schedule – which provides autonomy in governance esp due to PESA Act

② Scheme for PVTGs by Tribal affairs ministry

- Focus on cultural protection
- Development of infrastructure
- Education & health
- Skill training & livelihood generation
- Better agriculture technology to be provided

③ Forest Rights Act 2006 → grants land rights to tribals including PVTGs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Examine the reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India. What steps have been taken by the Indian government for addressing the menace of child labour? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बाल श्रम की मौजूदगी के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Article 24 of the fundamental rights of our constitution prohibits child labour. Still, it is prevalent in India.

Reasons

- Poverty (22%) → forces children to work & contribute to family income
- Lack of access to education especially in rural & backward areas.
- Political apathy towards the issue
- Lack of implementation of child labour laws.
- Selfishness of employers → children provide cheap labour

Steps taken by govt

- Child labour prohibition Act → bans child labour upto 14yrs
- Regular surveillance & inspection of factories
- PENCIL Portal → where people can report cases of child labour
- RTE Act → free & compulsory education to all children upto 14yrs
- National child labour policy for rehabilitation of such children
- Signing ILO convention 138 & 182

Proper implementation of existing laws & punishment of offenders need to be taken up. This will help us develop each child to her greatest potential as envisaged in Article 39 of our constitution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism refers to the ideology of promoting regional interests & demands, often above national interests.

Not always unhealthy

1. Regional demands are not always contradictory to national demands.

   Eg: Demand for Gorkhaland → within constitutional framework of India

2. They strengthen grassroot democracy & if demands fulfilled → strengthens national loyalty

3. Helps in highlighting ~~loyalty~~ key regional issues & focus on development of backward regions. Eg: Jharkhand separated from Bihar → so as to focus on tribal development

May become unhealthy

- when uses violence, terrorism & militancy Eg: Khalistan issue, Bodoland issue
- when calls for secession → against unity & territorial integrity of India (Art 1 of Const^n) Eg: Demand for separate Dravida Nadu
- When puts regional interest above national interest Eg: ~~Tamil~~ Interference by regional parties ~~of~~ Tamil Nadu in India - Srilanka relations.

Way forward

A spirit of nationalism & embracing diversity must be developed via education & cultural exchange programmes like "Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat".

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Universal Health Coverage is a worthwhile goal, however achieving this in a country like India is a challenging task. Analyse. In this context, discuss the significance of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. **(250 words) 15**

सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज एक सार्थक लक्ष्य है, यद्यपि भारत जैसे देश में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आयुष्मान भारत योजना के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Universal Health coverage~~

India ranks 145th among 195 countries in Lancets ~~test~~ Global Health ~~Access~~ & Quality Index. Thus, universal health ~~care~~ coverage which involves ~~providing~~ making health accessible, affordable & qualitative for all is of paramount importance.

Importance

- Right to health → Basic human right as given in Universal declaration of human rights
- Better health → better education & productivity → Poverty alleviation

- Better health of women & children → women empowerment
- Better health → better ethical development

Challenges

- Widespread poverty & malnutrition - 20% stunting & 38.4% wasting
- Poor health infrastructure especially in rural areas
- Lack of qualified doctors (Less than 1 per 1000 population)
- Low spending on health (1.15 - 1.5% of GDP while Cuba - 6% of GDP)
- Low R&D in health sector
- Lack of preventive healthcare like sanitation, etc.

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Ayushman Bharat

Aims to establish (i) 1.5 lakh Health & wellness centres (ii) Provide free health insurance of upto ₹ 5 lakh pa per family to 10 crore poor households.

Advantages	Drawbacks.
① Less out of pocket expenditure → low poverty	① Inclusion & exclusion errors
② Better access to health in rural areas	② Incapacity of hospitals to deal with surge in demand.
③ Insurance cover → act as social security for poor.	

The govt must implement the commitment of spending 2.5% of GDP on health as envisaged in National Health policy 2017. Then only we will achieve "Sarve Santu Niramaya"

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12. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन के स्तर को देखते हुए, प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, प्रवासन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

In this era of rapid urbanisation, there is a great scale of internal migration ongoing in India.

Challenges faced by migrants

- Have to live in slums – crowded, cramped & dingy conditions
- Lack of formal jobs → casual workers → exploited + low wages + long working hours
- Lack of education for children
- Poor health & frequent diseases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Crimes against migrant women
- Social, caste discrimination against migrants + violence
  Eg: Violence against North east students in Bangalore
- No political rights + Apathy of administration

Need for National Policy on Migration

1. Can address the push factors of migration & prevent it. Eg: By development of livelihood opportunities in rural areas.
2. Can provide a Charter of rights for migrants to ensure dignified life.

(3) Can address the issue of ~~shelter~~, affordable housing, education & health of migrants [Eg:] Mohalla Clinics model ~~of~~ Delhi

(4) Will bring in better coordination among agencies in dealing with crimes against migrants

(5) Can also address upcoming migration challenges like climate change induced migration & environmental refugees.

(6) Can also tackle the issue of external migration & refugee issues Eg: Rohingyas.

Thus, the need of the hour is to implement such a policy to ensure inclusive development & social Justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

~~tet~~ Indian culture & ethos is marked by strong familial ties & bonding. The concept of "kutumb" refers to large family in India. But this is fast changing.

Trends

- A Marked shift from joint family system to smaller nuclear families
- Declining family bonds, ties, love & affection
- Declining respect for old parents who are often ~~thro~~ sent out to oldage homes.

Reasons

- Globalisation → Advent of western culture marked by individualism
- Urbanisation → people leave their families behind in villages
- Less no of children → smaller families
- Rising materialism, selfishness & consumerism

Reforms needed

(1) More access to pension & provident fund → as earlier children took care of old → but now its not the case.

(2) Need for greater penetration of

health insurance Eg: via Ayushman Bharat

(3) Greater transparency in delivering social security benefits via e-governance

(4) Legal measures to ~~support~~ prevent exploitation of elderly Eg: PRANAM bill in Assam.

(5) Implementation of Sevottam Model of 2nd ARC ~~to~~ for delivering social security services for better efficiency.

(6) Sensitisation of government staff regarding ethical treatment with vulnerable sections.

Thus, by these, we can truly ~~implement~~ protect the interests of vulnerable sections and succeed in achieving Article 41 of DPSP of Constitution.

14. What are the various challenges that persons with disabilities face in living a dignified life? Suggest some measures for ensuring their effective participation in society. (250 words) 15

विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के मार्ग में व्याप्त विभिन्न चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? समाज में उनकी प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Article 21 of our constitution guarantees right to dignified life to all including people with disabilities.

Challenges faced by them

- Discrimination ~~[illegible]~~ in education & employment
- Lack of access to public transport & buildings
- Poverty & poor health
- Exclusion & abandonment by family

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- social abuse & lack of respect
- crimes against disabled people → as they are soft targets
- apathy of government machinery & officials towards them.

Measures

1. Proper implementation of reservation for them in educational institutions & government jobs.
2. Making public transport & buildings disabled friendly. Eg: Under Accessible India ~~Cam~~ Campaign
3. Skill training & vocational education to them in specialised colleges

(4) Organising PWD into Self Help Groups to generate livelihood opportunities.

(5) Making them aware of their rights under law Eg: Divyang Sarathi App

(6) Political parties must give them tickets to fight elections (Under UNESCAP's Incheon strategy).

(7) Behavioural change among people through value education.

By these measures, we can ensure a truly inclusive society where Divyangjans live dignified ~~lit~~ lives.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. India is currently facing "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Examine the reasons and suggest some measures for combating them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान में अल्पपोषण, अतिपोषण और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी के "तिहरे बोझ" का सामना कर रहा है। इनके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और इनका मुकाबला करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

20% of children in India are stunted while 38.4% suffer from wasting. Consequently, India ranks 103rd in the Global Hunger Index.

Undernutrition	Overnutrition	Micronutrient deficiency
(1) meaning when a person lacks basic nutrients in body & consequently is underdeveloped & underweight.	overconsumption leading to obesity	when the person lacks secondary nutrients like Vitamins, minerals, etc. Also called → Hidden Hunger.

Reasons

Undernutrition	Overnutrition	Micronutrient deficiency
① Poverty & unemployment ② Poor agricultural growth ③ Failure of PDS system in delivering food grains ④ Patriarchy → Anaemia & low food given to women ⑤ Poor sanitation & unclean drinking water → diseases → malnutrition	① Junk food consumption especially in urban areas ② Lack of physical exercise ③ stressful life + Alcoholism	① Lack of diversified diet esp among poor ② Focus of PDS only on wheat & rice ③ Lack of awareness about balanced diet.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

- Poverty alleviation through agrarian reforms & job creation
- Better service delivery in PDS by implementing Jan Dhan - Aadhar - Mobile (JAM)
- Millets farming → cheap, accessible + also cure micronutrient deficiency
- Spl focus on mother & child care → Nutrition via Anganwadi + immunisation
- Access to sanitation & clean drinking water through community projects Eg: Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- Promote physical exercise + awareness about balanced diet.

By these, we can counter the "triple burden" effectively.

16. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. (250 words) 15

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

In recent times, there has been an increasing demand in India for a law to control population explosion.

Factors influencing population growth in India

- Historical factors → Population grew tremendously post independence
- Poverty → High poverty led to high fertility rate
- Illiteracy → Lack of access to education → No family planning → High population growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

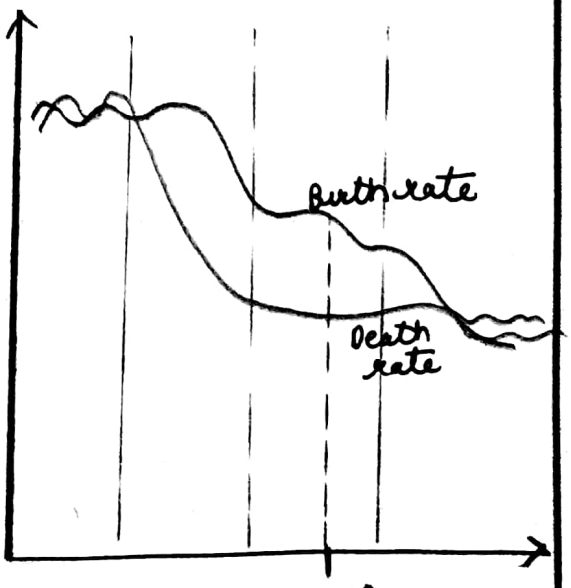
- Patriarchy → Early marriage of girls → high population
- Economic development & reforms esp post 1991 → rapid growth in per capita income → rising cost of raising child → fertility rate started declining
- Govt measures → also created awareness.

Govt measures

(1) National Population Policy 2000 →

(a) Aim to reduce fertility rate to 2.1 to achive population stabilisation

(b) Being universal



India
Pop^n – 1.3 bn
Fertility rate – 2.3

immunisation
(c) promote delayed marriage of girls

(2) Mission Parivar Vikas - (i) which focuses on ~~distr~~ bringing fertility rates down esp in districts with high fertility rate.
(ii) Provide greater access to contraceptives
eg: Chhaya & Antara contraceptives

(3) Bachhe Do Hi Achhe Campaign → to promote family planning

(4) Legal measures → like restricting people with more than 2 children to contest Panchayat elections in Assam

The measures taken up by govt must be implemented on ground to bring down the population growth rate & achieve sustainable devel

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The strategy for combating poverty in India must rest on both effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and employment intensive economic growth. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में निर्धनता से मुकाबला करने की रणनीति निर्धनता-रोधी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और रोजगार गहन आर्थिक विकास, दोनों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Tendulkar committee, ~~the~~ 22% of India's population falls below poverty line and a significant proportion of it is concentrated in rural areas.

Strategy to combat poverty must rest on 2 important pillars :-

Effective implementation of poverty alleviation programmes	Job intensive growth.
(1) Proper implementation of MGNREGA → will generate income for poor.	(1) Promotion of labour intensive industries like textile to generate employment.
(2) ICT based monitoring	

of National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN ABHIYAN) will enable ~~ca~~ combating malnutrition

(3) Sustained campaign under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao & RTE Act will ensure education for all.

(4) ~~Proper~~

Challenges

(4) Proper implementation of Ayushman Bharat through investment in infrastructure → Health for all

(5) Holistically addressing poverty via schemes like UJJWALA & PM Awas Yojana.

(2) Skill & vocational training to youth to boost job skills

(3) ~~Org~~ Promote startup & SHGs for generating self employment
Eg: MUDRA Yojana

(4) Tax incentives to industry ~~to~~ in backward region → to generate employment there.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

- Ineffient service delivery
- corruption & leakages
- ~~Capitalist~~ Automation of industry
- ~~Lack of~~ Failure of top-down approach

Way forward

~~Sev~~ Scheme implementation

- Implement Sevottam Model
- Use e-governance
- Implement mandatory social audit

Employment generation

- Focus on bottom up approach ~~ie~~
- Boost sectors like food processing
- ~~Generate~~ Provide finance, technical & marketing assistance to startups

18. Critically examine the impact of globalization on rural society in India. Also delineate some strategies for tapping the opportunities offered by globalization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, वैश्वीकरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अवसरों का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The world has become much more integrated & got much closer due to ~~go~~ the advent of globalisation.

Positive impact on rural society

- Rise in incomes → due to agricultural exports
- ~~better~~ Employment generation → due to industry & FDI
- Better education access → due to distance learning & online courses
- Women empowerment → due to western ideas of equality & of feminism
- Subjugation of caste & communal identities due to modern corporate culture in factories

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Negative impact on rural society

- Rise in rural-urban divide → concentration of poverty in rural India
- Difference in quality of education b/w rural & urban areas
- Creation of a new class of English speakers → class division
- fake news planted on social media → mob lynchings
- Digital divide due to low internet penetration in rural areas.

Strategies to tap benefits of globalisation

- Promote FDI in rural & backward areas through land price concessions & tax concessions for employment generation

- Promote food processing industry to harness the huge global market & boost export
- Promote exports of traditional rural handicrafts & ~~artw~~ artworks. Eg: TRIBES INDIA BRAND → On Amazon
- Strengthen rural governance through internet penetration
- Bring social reforms in rural areas ~~like~~ by instilling modern global ideas.
- Harness global R&D in education & health for better human development. Eg: Encephalitis vaccine research in Europe.

By these, we can turn globalisation into a boon & not bane for rural areas

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Patriarchy is not mere economic dependence but also operates in cultural habits and dominates the minds of males and females equally. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

पितृसत्तात्मकता केवल आर्थिक निर्भरता नहीं है, बल्कि यह सांस्कृतिक आदतों को भी संचालित करती है तथा पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की मानसिकता पर समान रूप से हावी रहती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Patriarchy is the ideology which believes in the ~~false~~ theory of domination of males over females. It is manifested in many forms:-

(1) Economic dependence

- Housewife dependent upon husband for money → considered inferior
- Working women looked down upon + face sexual harrasment at workplace
- Women's role → considered to be of a mother ~~who~~ which has no economic value & is not counted in GDP

(2) Cultural habits

- Restriction on women from entering temples Eg: Sabarimala
- Menstruation & women's hygiene considered as taboo
- Women → commodified in movies & society Eg: Porn

The problem is due to these factors, & even females start believing in the myth of patriarchy

- They silently accept inferior position in household.
- ~~Ex~~ Drop out of schools
- Do not protest early marriage, domestic violence or dowry harrassment

However, the situation is rapidly changing:-

- Modern education & ideas have busted the myth of patriarchy
- Women participation in workforce is increasing (21.1%)
- Several women leaders have shown their potential Eg: Kiran Bedi, Indira Nooyi
- Women are getting organised & protesting injustice Eg: Bhumata Brigade.

The need of the hour is to bring about behavioural change in the society through campaigns like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to create a truly gender inclusive society

20. Indian society in ancient, medieval and modern times always exhibited an underlying unity that created a composite culture, which is decisively pan-Indian in nature. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन और आधुनिक समय में भारतीय समाज ने सदैव एक अंतर्निहित एकता का प्रदर्शन किया है, जिसने एक ऐसी सामासिक संस्कृति का निर्माण किया जो अपनी प्रकृति में निश्चित रूप से अखिल भारतीय है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Scholars like Ramchandra Guha have called Indian society as a "syncretic society". This means that its culture is a blend of several different cultures.

(I) Ancient India

- Even in Indus Valley civilisation, we find influence of Mesopotamian culture. Further, IVC is said to be a very diversified yet unified society.

- Several different rulers & people came from around the world but got assimilated into Indian culture.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg: Kushans – Kanishka
Eg: Indo - Greeks.

(iii) ~~Mughal~~ Medieval India

- The advent of Mughals added further diversity to Indian culture.
- But unity was intact as ~~en~~ exemplified by Akbar → Din-e-ilahi & common religion
- Both Sufi & Bhakti movement propagated unity of all religions.

(iv) Modern times

- ~~Hindus & Mus~~
- Every Indian, irrespective of

of caste, creed & religion fought for independence Eg. 1857 revolt

→ Indian democracy & Constitution celebrate diversity & has been very successful in uniting the various composite cultures of India

All this, has created a truly composite pan Indian culture marked by values of:-

(a) Tolerance & respect
(b) Secularism
(c) Equality
(d) Strong family ties
(e) Vasudev Kutumbakam
(f) Common festivals like Raksha Bandhan

The need of the hour is to strongly counter divisive forces of of casteism & communalism to preserve & promote common brotherhood in India

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	46438
Center	ONLINE	Date	

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDI

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. (150 words) 10

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, India was elected to the Arctic Council as an ~~obs~~ observer state which is very important considering ~~a~~ ~~Art~~ Arctic's growing significance.

Opportunities

- Strategic geopolitical alliances esp with countries like Russia
  Eg: S-400 deal
- Energy security → Rich source of oil & gas & methane hydrates
- Trade & investment → especially with arctic countries
- Ecological research & development
- Impact of Arctic on Indian monsoon & Himalayas.

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Challenges

- No official Arctic policy of India
- Rising conflicts & tension in the Arctic region Eg: ~~NOT~~ NATO vs Russia
- Climate change → melting glaciers in Greenland.
- Poor connectivity between India & Arctic region.

Way forward

- ~~Do~~ Need to devise an official Arctic policy like China has done recently.
- Boost connectivity via INSTC (International North South Transit corridor)
- Invest in oil & gas ~~plants~~ reserves via ONGC Videsh
- Expand Himadri research station to boost ecological research.

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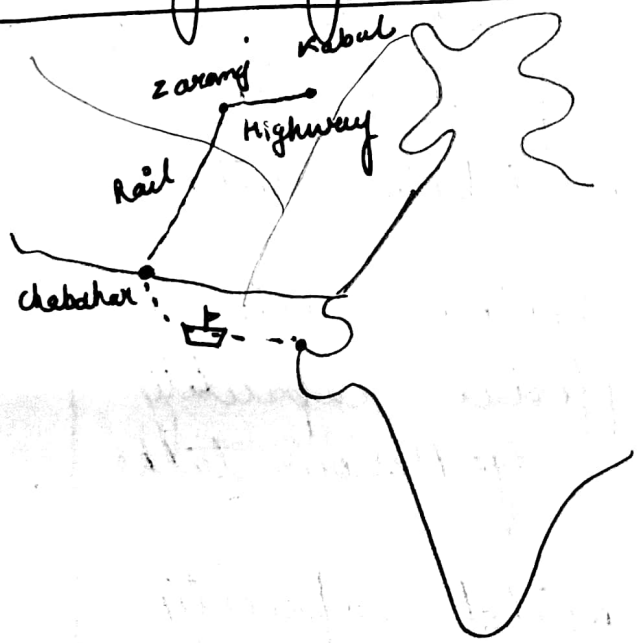
2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? **(150 words) 10**

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

US President Donald Trump, under his protectionist & America First policy has announced a significant troop withdrawal plan from Afghanistan

Challenges for India



(1) Resurgence of Taliban → which is an ultra conservative group & threatens Afghan democracy & peace.

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(2) Terrorism - More space to Al Qaeda & ISIS → difficulty in J&K

(3) Threat to India's assets - like Salma dam & Afghan parliament

(4) Space to Pakistan → to increase its influence in Afghanistan & thereby threaten regional stability.

Possible solutions

- Indulge in strategic dialogue with other players like Russia to stabilise situation
- Talk to Taliban atleast in unofficial capacity
  Eg: Moscow talks
- Train & build capacity of Afghan security forces
- Dialogue with US to prevent complete troop withdrawal

By these, India can ensure stable & peaceful Afghanistan.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is a grouping 5 nations - Brazil, India, China, Russia & South Africa. Recently, BRICS Summit was held in Johannesburg.

Ineffective BRICS

1. Disputes among countries - Eg: between India - China like in recent Doklam standoff

2. Diverging strategic alliances → Russia + China (VS) India + US

3. Economic tussle → other BRICS countries have blamed China for dumping its goods & causing tremendous trade deficit.

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(4) Contradictions in Vision → China wants it to be strategic grouping. India wants to focus ~~on~~ more on economic aspect.

This has led to slow ~~movement~~ progress among BRICS. However, it has not completely failed.

Successes
- → Significant bloc → commands international respect
- → New Development Bank → a south - south cooperation
- → Declaration against terrorism
- → Proposed PARTNIR - Partnership for new Industrial Revolution & BRICS credit rating agency.

BRICS countries must leave aside their bilateral ~~dis~~ differences & must present an effective model of south - south cooperation to the world.

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4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Today's modern multipolar world entails diplomacy which is based on both soft as well as hard power.

Importance of Soft power for India

- Diaspora – v imp for lobbying as forms a sizeable voter base in US & UK
- Culture → like Indian dancer, food, etc – boost people to people contact & tourism
- Buddhism & Islam → helps to bring in civilizational links – develop trust
- Development assistance like in Afghanistan helps build goodwill

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Limitations

- Today, Hard power rules → able to get hegemony
  Eg: ~~US~~ Nuclear power necessary for deterrance
- ~~Money~~ Economic power used to build strategic assets to encircle India Eg: String of pearls by China
- Hard tactics required to counter state sponsored terrorism & terror financing Eg: Balakot Strike

Thus, India must follow Buddha's middle path wherein an effective blend of both ~~to~~ hard as well as soft tactics must be deployed to further India's National interest.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. (150 words) 10

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India faces numerous challenges on border like disputes, ceasefire violation, terrorist infiltration & drug smuggling.

Role of Space Technology in border mgt

- Intelligence gathering via satellites
- Surveillance of foreign countries & Eg: Terrorist camps in POK
- Establish a secure satellite communication network with border personnel
- Border Area development programme via telemedicine, distance education

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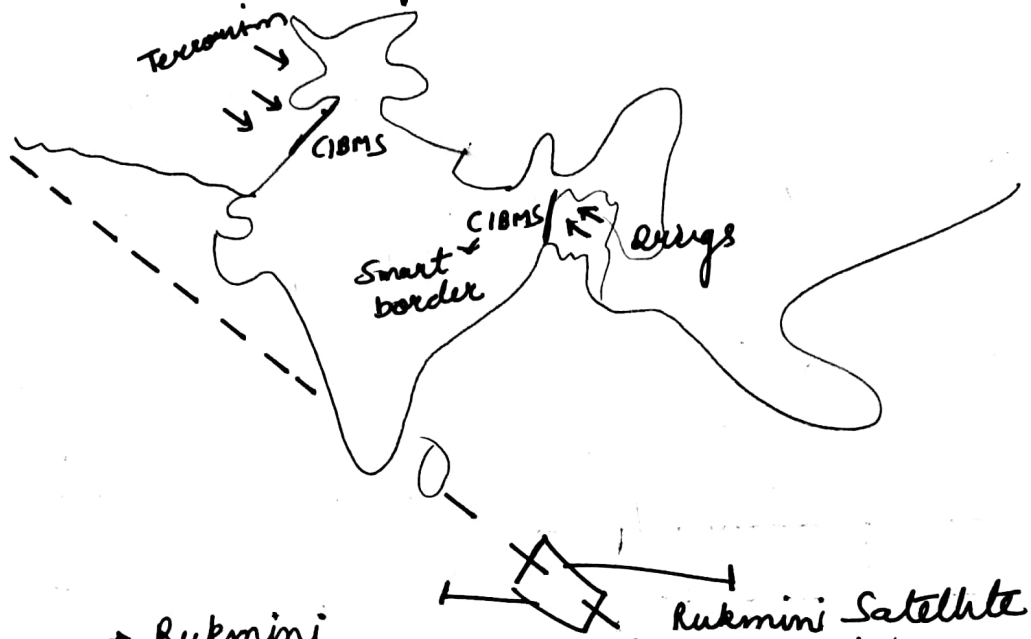
Steps taken by India



- Rukmini satellite → to protect maritime border
- IRNSS → to help survey neighbouring countries & help armed forces in navigation
- CIBMS (Comprehensive & Integrated Border Mgt System) → Integrated Command & Control centre & satellite communication

- India shall ensure close working of ISRO with DRDO for further leveraging our space tech^n in border management

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(कृपया प्रश्न न कुछ भी लिखें)

6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

~~AFS~~. Armed forces special Powers Act gives ~~a~~ ~~sweeping~~ special rights to the armed forces to restrict movement, undertake search & seizure & shoot at sight.

Should be removed	~~Sho~~ Is required
(1) Gives indiscriminate powers to armed forces without any accountability	(1) Imposed in extremely disturbed areas with high threat of terrorism & insurgency Eg J&K
(2) Leads to fake encounters, & exploitation of people & human rights violations.	(2) ~~Not~~ Required ~~to~~ by armed forces to gather intelligence & weed out terrorists Eg: Operation All out in J&K
(3) Against Art 21	

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& democratic values of our country

(3) Not misused much

(4) Several NGO's like Amnesty international have pointed out misuse of AFSPA

(4) Army is there to protect the civilians & not to exploit them.

(5) Not needed now as local police is sufficiently capable.

(5) Local police incapable to handle.

Way fwd

- Review AFSPA & remove it from areas where it is no longer needed.
- Include safeguards against its misuse & bring in more accountability.

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7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. (150 words) 10

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Tody~~ ~~Today~~ ~~Terrorism~~

Terrorism refers to the use of violent force to coerce government or people in order to further political or social aims. The use of internet has added more dimensions to it.

Challenges

- Online radicalisation by sending videos, etc
  Eg: By ISIS.
- Decentralised Jihad - where lone wolf recruits from internet are trained in terror attack Eg: Berlin attack
- Raising of funds online by terror orgⁿ
- Cyber Terrorism - via hacking sensitive govt data

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Opportunities

- Counter radicalisation online by religious leaders
- Tracking of terror ~~activities~~ & suspects online & nabbing them
- Intelligence gathering via internet
- Spreading message of peace & unity
- Internet - new employment opportunities → youth employed → less terror

Countries like India must strengthen their cyber surveillance systems like NATGRID to prevent online radicalisation & fake news. ~~Further~~ ~~more~~ ~~messages~~ c

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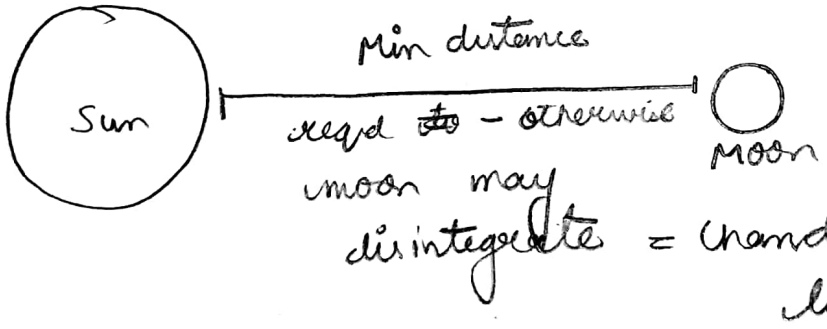
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. (150 words) 10

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Chandrashekhar limit tells the minimum distance between two large mass bodies that is required to maintain their integrity in space.



Significance

- Helps calculate the distances between astronomical objects
  Eg: Between Sun & moon.
- Helps study the motion &

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path of planets

- Helps study impact of coming up of asteroids near to a large planet.

- Helps in designing orbits of ~~to~~ man made satellites

Thus, Indian scientist Chandrashekhar has made immense contributions to the world of astronomy.

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9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. (150 words) 10

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently, a ~~to~~ significant amount of space debris was created when India tested its Anti-Satellite missile (A-SAT) in Mission Shakti. Space debris includes parts of satellites, bolts, nuts, paint droplets & defunct satellite orbiting Earth in space.

Risk

- Damages satellites launched in space
- Threat to International Space station & its astronauts
- Delays launch vehicles as appropriate time needs to found when rocket won't hit debris
- May collide with Earth in future - threat to

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10.

Measures for Mitigation

- Reusable rockets ~~Eg:~~ By SpaceX
- Banning A-Sat explosions & (Anti-satellite) space weapons
- Choosing appropriate orbit to prevent collisions & thereby prevent creation of space debris.

Measures for removal

- Brane Craft by VK → a very thin ~~cloth~~ cloth like substance engulfs debris & brings it back to Earth's atmosphere for burning.
- Laser based destroying
- ~~Capt~~ Garbage capturing satellites

It is urgently required to address this issue before it takes uncontrollable proportions

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? (150 words) 10

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is the largest defence importer in the world. This makes India strategically vulnerable because of its dependency on other nations.

Challenges to Indigenisation of defence industry

- Poor R&D as unable to develop Kaveri aircraft engine till now.
- Ineffient Defence PSUs.
- Limited private sector participation due to restrictions
- Lack of infrastructure - like testing facilities
- Lack of skilled personnel in defence manufacturing
- Problems in defence acquisition due to slow process & delayed payments

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Steps to accelerate its pace

- Set up defence universities & research centres - for capacity building & innovation
- Strategic partnership between Indian co's & foreign defence manufacturers Eg: Rafale offset clause
- Boost defence infrastructure Eg: Defence corridor in UP & Tamil Nadu
- Promote defence export market via aero expo, defence expo. Eg: Sale of Akash missile to Vietnam
- Streamline defence acquisition to make it simpler & faster & transparent

Indigenous defence will not only boost India's security but also lead to huge GDP increase & employment generation.

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11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits. (250 words) 15

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

India has the largest diaspora in the world with 16 million Indians living abroad.

Role of diaspora in India's devn

- Economic – send remittances
  - invest ~~the~~ in India
  - Eg: Gulf workers
- Strategic – help in lobbying as form a sizeable voter base in countries like US & UK
- Soft power – spread of Indian culture, food & festivals
  - promote tourism to India
- Research & devn – NRIs coming to India for research programme under VAJRA Scheme

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Challenges

- Limited connect with them especially our migrant workers in Gulf.
- Visa restrictions & complicated OCI card process.
- Heavy taxes restricts FDI by NRIs.
- Lack of embassies in several countries especially in African countries
- Limited budgetary support for connection initiatives to MEA
- Limited database of all Indian expatriates

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Way forward

- Pass draft Emigration bill 2019 to create a digital database of all Indians abroad.
- Boost NRI travel to India to bring in more FDI & foreign exchange.
- Leverage ~~Utilize~~ ~~Connect with~~ them to promote Indian culture abroad.
  - Eg: Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas
- Establish direct communication
  - Eg: PM addresses diaspora directly on foreign tours
- Establish trust in them by taking responsibility for them
  - Eg: Rescue of Indians from Yemen

~~Our~~ Each Indian abroad is India's ambassador & must be ~~treated~~ made integral part of India's development

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12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? **(250 words) 15**

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

~~In recent times~~ Preferential trade agreements are agreements among nations to reduce tarriffs on certain specified goods & services below MFN level specifically for certain nations.

Reasons for rise of PTA

- Failure of WTO in reaching consensus on trade deals
  Eg: Failure of Buenos Aires summit
- Boosting regionalism giving rise to higher PTAs & FTAs. Eg: NAFTA, African Free Trade Agreement.

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- Need to grow trade & investment - by reducing trade barriers
- Easier & much faster to agree & sign PTAs.

MFN principle

MFN principle of WTO says that any trade concession (like a tariff reduction) given ~~to one WT~~ by a country to another country, must be extended to all WTO member countries.

However, Preferential trade agreements are an <u>exception</u> to this principle & thus, they do <u>NOT</u> ~~vio~~ violate it.

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Trade Groupings → Threat to WTO

Yes, the grouping do threaten WTO because :-

- Focus of countries shifting away from WTO towards regional groupings
- Trust deficit at WTO is thus rising
- These groupings are serving as good alternatives for trade negotiations

Way fwd

Thus, WTO must ~~must~~ initiate reforms in order to stay relevent

- Allow multilateral negotiations among interested countries & not force all to join
- Make dispute settlement process more transparent

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13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per UN reports, 2/3rd of the world population will be under water stress by 2030. This is a grievous situation.

Growing water needs

- Increasing population in entire South Asia
- Rising usage in industries
- Higher growth in agriculture irrigation
- Higher water consumption in energy production

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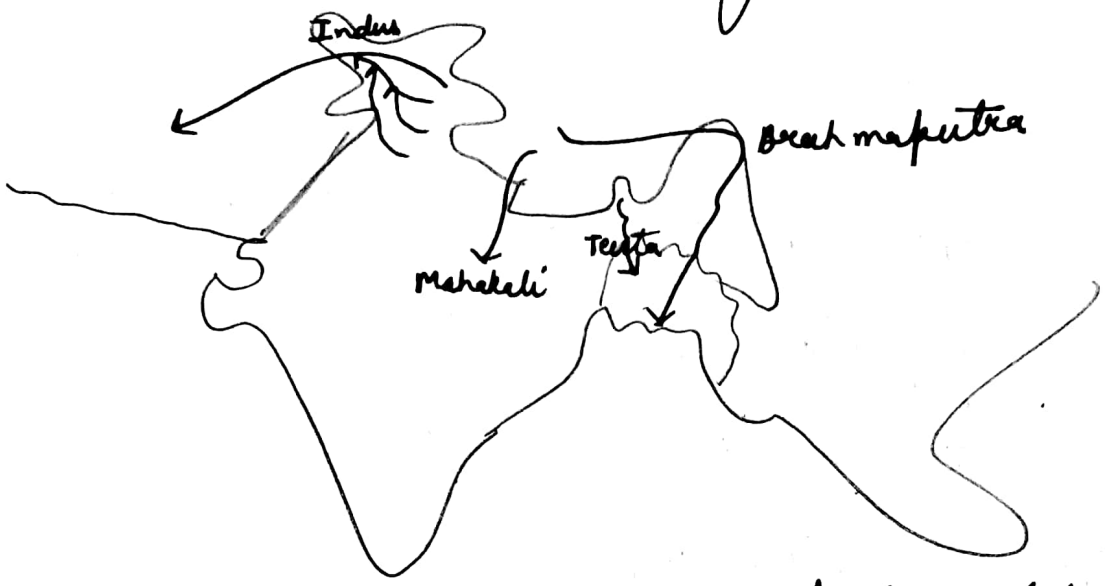
Challenges in transboundary rivers



- River water disputes like Teesta
- Changing course of rivers
- Reckless dam construction by china over Brahmaputra
- Limited sharing of hydro-data among India & its neighbours
- Conflict over ~~dams~~ navigation & barrages Eg: Over Rattle dam & Kishanganga in Indus water treaty
- Climate change - drying up of rivers.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Balance water security with larger security

- water - essential for life → thus, India needs to keep disputes on backburner & pursue water cooperation with neighbours like Pakistan
- Manage both → border security as well as river water mgt at border

Hydro - diplomacy

- Establish data sharing agreements ~~ex~~ on river basin data
- Find convergences on river management Eg: Pancheshwar hydro project on India - Nepal border over Kali river
- Enter into river sharing agreements
- Joint efforts ~~to~~ ~~control~~ towards water conservation & water harvesting

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14. Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।

Central Asia forms part of India's extended neighbourhood & comprises of countries like Kazhakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan & Tajikistan.

Importance for India

(1) Strategic – bridge between India & Europe → critical for connectivity

(2) Security – Terrorism & radicalisation in Central Asia directly impact India's security especially J & K.

(3) Energy security – ~~Kazhakhstan~~ Central Asia rich in Uranium, ~~&~~ oil & gas reserves

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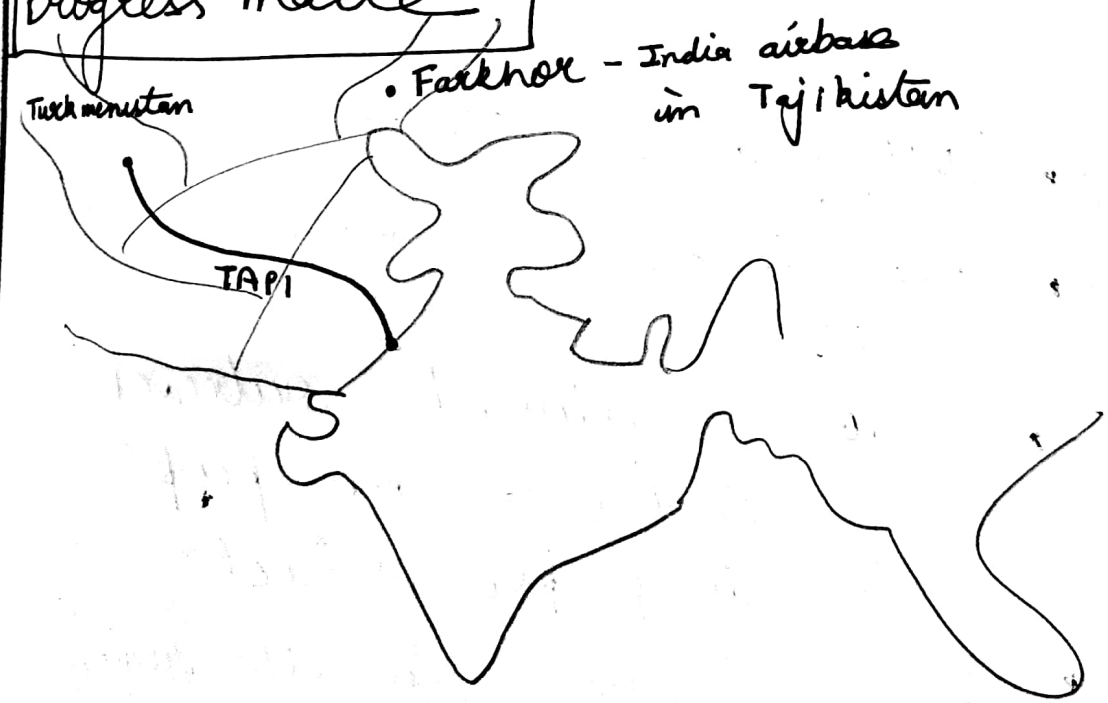
which is critical for India's energy needs.

(4) Trade & Investment – offers immense market for Indian exports & opportunities for India Inc to invest.

(5) Culture – Source of tourists for India

Progress made



(1) 1st India – Central Asia dialogue was held recently in Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

(2) India has signed Ashgabat

agreement to boost trade with this region.

(3) India has become a member of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation to work towards stability of Central Asia

(4) ~~In~~ Connect Central Asia Policy of India has been launched with regular top level visits to Central Asia.

Issues

- Still poor connectivity
- Low trade & investment ties
- Limited cultural outreach by India + Low people to people contact
- China's influence in the region
- Slow progress on projects like TAPI

Central Asia holds the key to ~~widening~~ India's neighbourhood first policy. Thus, steps to bolster relationship must be taken

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15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

India's island territories of Andaman & Nicobar, as well as Lakshadweep provide enormous strategic advantage to India in the Indian Ocean region.

Significance

- Extended maritime border & EEZ in Indian Ocean - gives strategic depth
- Ability to put our strategic assets deep inside Indian Ocean
  Eg: Tri services command in A&N islands
- Closeness to choke points like Malacca Strait
- Easy ship deployment, patrolling & intelligence gathering
- More military exercises
  eg. MILAN exercise in A&N

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~~Challenge~~

Challenges

- No ~~the~~ dedicated island policy of India
- Poor infrastructure deployment in islands
- China's string of pearls theory → encircling Indian islands
- Climate Change – eroding & disappearing Lakshadweep island due to rising sea level

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Way forward

- Build strategic assets like ports in islands
- Build strategic partnership with neighbouring countries
  Eg: Access to Duqm port of Oman.
- conduct joint patrolling, intelligence gathering, counter piracy operations via India Ocean Rim Association
  Eg: CORPAT exercise with Indonesia
- ~~Expto~~ Ensure security of sea of lanes of communication to boost blue economy.

By these, India can emerge as a strong Net Security provider in the region

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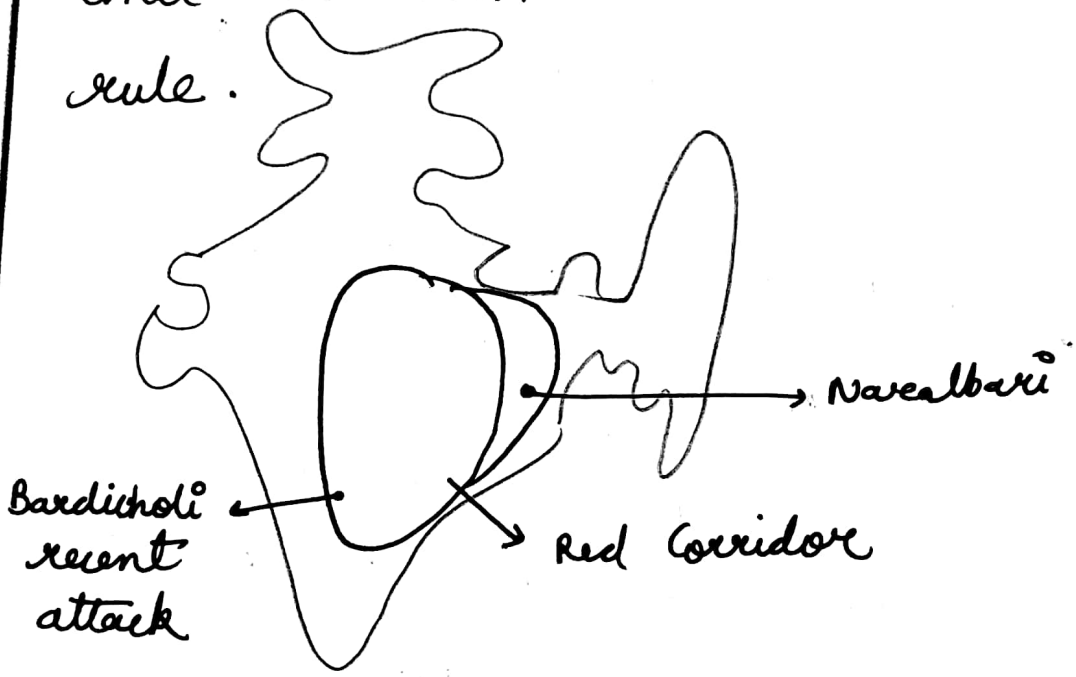
16. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

LWE refers to the use of violence ~~to~~ with aim to remove state and establish a ~~ra~~ communist self rule.



Security measures

- Dedicated COBRA battalions of CRPF trained in guerilla warfare
- Use of technology like drones & satellite images ~~the~~

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~~track~~ for intelligence gathering.

- → choking financing of Naxalists by ~~as~~ preventing money laundering & destruction of their opium produce.
- → Better coordination among paramilitary & local police force.

Developmental measures

- → Infrastructural development especially roads, telecom & public transport
- → Education → eg: in POTA cabins in Chhattisgarh
- → Healthcare, nutrition & vaccination facilities to combat malnutrition
- → Promoting SHG's & ~~coop~~ traditional tribal handicrafts

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to generate employment

→ Proper implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006 to promote agriculture development

→ Proper compensation & rehabilitation of tribals suffering displacement

~~Naxalism is problem of ~~ ~~having~~ ~~having~~ ~~both dimensions security as well as~~

The root cause of Naxalism is lack of development. Thus, soft measures of development are required to ~~tack~~ eliminate LWE. However, it must be complemented with appropriate security measures so as to protect innocent tribals.

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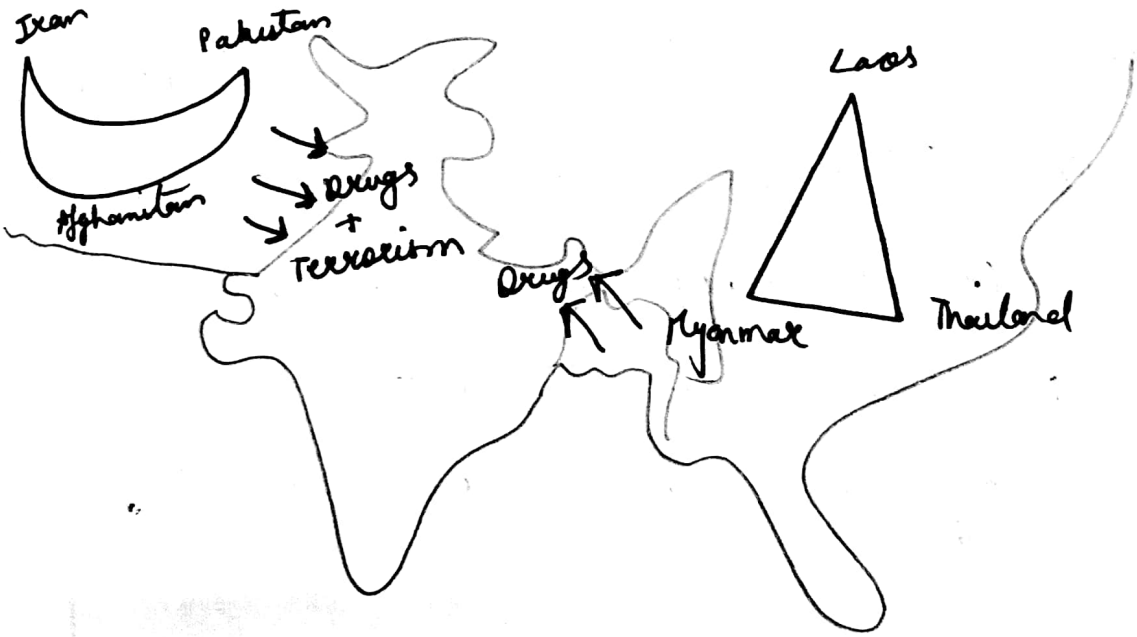
anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India lies in between the golden crescent & golden triangle - the two ~~of the~~ highest drug producing regions of the world.



Linkages

① Drug trafficking → promotes organised crimes like human trafficking for drugs, forced recovery of

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drug money & narcotism.

(2) Drug trafficking

- funds terror activities
  Eg: Al Qaeda
- creates Narco terrorism where drug lords attack govt & Narcotic dept
  Eg: In Mexico & Brazil

(3) Organised criminals → are radicalised into terrorists + Money raised from kidnapping, murders, etc → used for ~~the~~ ~~we~~ purchase of <u>weapons</u> for terror activities.

Steps taken

(1) <u>Narcotics Act</u> → bans intoxicating drugs & severely punishes drug smugglers.

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(2) Dept of Revenue Intelligence → has been created to ~~prevent~~ catch hold of drug peddlers

(3) Border security - via CIBMS to prevent drug smuggling into India

(4) cooperation with neighbouring countries like Bangladesh in intelligence gathering.

(5) Capacity building of police to counter drug peddlers Eg- via NATGRID

(6) Awareness generation among citizens to reduce drug demand & report drug peddlers.

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18. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Climate change refers to the long term alteration in the pattern of weather, temperature & rainfall. It is generally in the form of global warming.

Threat to National Security

- Food security – due to changing monsoon pattern & rising droughts
- Water security – due to melting of glaciers & drying up of rivers + rising water disputes among countries may lead to wars.

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- Energy security – due to ~~tmu~~ disruption in hydroelectricity ~~to~~ due to droughts
- Disasters – ~~due to~~ like cyclones & extreme rainfall
- Loss of islands – due to submergence due to rising sea level → great threat to India's security in Indian ocean
- Refugee crisis → esp environmental refugees from neighbouring ~~states~~ countries posing security risk.

UN decision to declare CC as International Security Issue

India has vehemently opposed this decision. The rationale

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behind this is :-

- Matter will now go to UNSC which is an opaque body
- Climate change affects all → ~~but~~ thus decisions shall be taken by UN General Assembly in a democratic manner
- UNSC may impose its will on others
- UNSC itself consists of countries who are most responsible for climate change Eg: USA

Thus, ~~an~~ the entire humanity has a stake in addressing climate change. Decisions regarding it must be taken "with the consensus of all & not by the power of a few"

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19. Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

(250 words) 15

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Data exclusivity refers to the protection given to clinical trial data to prevent it from being shared with other companies. Indian govt is considering to increase data exclusivity on new pharmaceutical drugs from present 4 yrs to 10 yrs.

Arguments for data exclusivity	Arguments against data exclusivity
① Helps boost innovation of new drugs in the country	① Prevents low cost generic manufacturers from accessing data ↓ makes medicines

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(2) Helps companies to recover huge investment made in clinical trials & development of new drugs.

(3) Many countries like USA have demanded increased period of data exclusivity from India.

unaffordable.

(2) Even if patent is invalidated, data exclusivity remains

(3) WTO TRIPS does not require India to do it

(4) Gives huge control & unduly benefits large pharma cos.

(5) Serves vested interests of developed nations like US.

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Thus, data exclusivity shall be there. But the period of exclusivity should be short to allow speedy entry of generic drugs into the market.

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20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? **(250 words) 15**

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

The government of India is inviting proposals for 5G trials in India.

Similarities

- Both are wireless technologies
- Both send data in packets
- Both capable of sending raw data, videos, audios over internet.

Differences

	4G	5G
1	Much slower than 4G	1 Much faster
2	Less stability	2 Much higher stability

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(3) Not efficient when ~~power~~ moving on high speed Eg: In bullet train	(3) Works smoothly even in high speed movement
(4) Limited capacity to operate next gen technologies like Internet of Things	(4) Seamlessly supports modern technologies like IOT, AI & machine learning

Challenges

- **Funding** – requires huge investment
- **Infrastructure** – requires new towers, cable lines & ~~new~~ modern satellites

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- Digital divide → especially between urban & rural areas.

- Security issue → Chinese co' Huawei banned in US for security threat via 5G equipments

- Health hazard → radiation hazard to humans → threat of cancer

- Ecological hazard → Eg: Extinction of Delhi sparrow due to tower radiation

A national 5G policy is the need of the hour to ~~address the issue~~ ensure faster, accessible, affordable & equitable 5G service across India

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